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European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets

EP 0 780 472 A2 (11)

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION

(43) Date of publication: 25.06.1997 Bulletin 1997/26

(21) Application number: 96120662.0

(22) Date of filing: 20.12.1996

(51) Int. Cl.⁶: C12N 15/12, C07K 14/435, C12N 1/21, C12N 15/70, C07K 16/18, A61K 31/70, C12Q 1/68, A61K 39/00, G01N 33/577, C12N 15/79

(84) Designated Contracting States: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL SE

(30) Priority: 20.12.1995 JP 349661/95 23.07.1996 JP 213181/96

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Remarks:

The applicant has subsequently filed a sequence listing and declared, that it includes no new matter.

(54)Stress proteins

Described is a stress protein named ORP150, polynucleotides encoding said protein as well as antibodies against the ORP150 protein. Furthermore, pharmaceutical compositions comprising these proteins, polynucleotides or antibodies are described and their use for the treatment of ischemic diseases.

Description

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The present invention relates to an oxygen-regulated protein 150 (ORP150). Specifically, the invention relates to the amino acid sequence of such ORP150 polypeptides, polynucleotides encoding ORP150 polypeptides, promoters of ORP150 genes and antibodies specific to ORP150 polypeptides.

Since the expression of a 70 kDa heat shock protein (HPS70) in cerebral ischemic lesions was reported for the first time, various stress proteins, represented by HSP70, have been reported to be expressed in myocardial ischemic and atherosclerotic lesions, as well as cerebral ischemic lesions. The fact that the induction of HSP, a mechanism of defence against heat stress, is seen in ischemic lesions, suggests that the stress response of the body to ischemic hypoxia is an active phenomenon involving protein neogenesis. Regarding cultured cells, stressful situations that cause ischemia in vivo, such as hypoglycemia and hypoxia, have been shown to induce a group of non-HSP stress proteins, such as glucose-regulated protein (GRP) and oxygen-regulated protein (ORP).

ORP is therefore expected to serve in the diagnosis and treatment of ischemic diseases.

Hori et al. have recently found that exposure of cultured rat astrocytes to hypoxic conditions induces 150, 94, 78, 33 and 28 kDa proteins [J. Neurochem., 66, 973-979(1996)]. These proteins, other than the 150 kDa protein, were identified as GRP94, GRP78, hemoxygenase 1 and HSP28, respectively, while the 150 kDa protein (rat ORP150) remains not to be identified. In addition, there has been no report of human ORP150 protein.

Accordingly, the technical problem underlying the present invention is to provide ORP150 proteins, namely those of human and rat origin, the amino acid sequences of these proteins as well as nucleotide sequences encoding these proteins, the promoter regions of the corresponding genes and antibodies against ORP150 proteins or fragments thereof which are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of ischemic diseases.

This technical problem has been solved by the provision of the embodiments characterized in the claims.

Thus, in a first aspect, the present invention relates to a polynucleotide encoding an ORP150 polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

(a) polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment of the polypeptide;

(b) polynucleotides comprising the coding region of the nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof;

(c) polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:3 or a fragment of the polypeptide.

(d) polynucleotides comprising the coding region of the nucleotide sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:4 or a fragment thereof;

(e) polynucleotides encoding an ORP150 polypeptide which differs from the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of (a) or (c) due to deletion(s), addition(s), insertion(s) and/or substitutions (s) of one or more amino acid residues; and

(f) polynucleotides the complementary strand of which hybridizes to a polynucleotide of any one of (a) to (e) and which encode an ORP150 polypeptide;

and the complementary strand of such a polynucleotide.

In still another embodiment, the present invention relates to a polynucleotide capable of hybridizing to the above polynucleotide or a fragment thereof and having promoter activity.

In still another embodiment, the present invention relates to a recombinant DNA, e.g. vectors, which contains a nucleotide sequence of the present invention.

In still another embodiment, the present invention relates to an expression vector which contains the recombinant DNA of the present invention, to host cells transformed with polynucleotides or vectors of the invention and to a process for the production of an ORP150 protein by cultivating such host cells. In a further embodiment, the present invention relates to the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides of the invention.

In still another embodiment, the present invention relates to an antibody or fragment thereof which specifically binds to the polypeptide of the present invention, and to nucleic acid molecules which specifically hybridize to polynucleotides of the present invention.

In still another embodiment the present invention relates to pharmaceutical and diagnostic compositions comprising the above-described polynucleotides, polypeptides, antibodies and/or nucleic acid molecules.

Figure 1 indicates a schematic diagram of the exon-intron structure of the human ORP gene. Black squares represent the exons.

Figure 2 shows the results of the Northern blot analysis of ORP150 mRNA extracted from human astrocytoma U373 cells after exposure to various types of stress.

Figure 3 shows the results of the Northern blot analysis of ORP150 mRNA from adult human tissues.

One embodiment of a polynucleotide of the present invention is a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide compris-

ing the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:1 in the sequence listing, and constituting the human oxygen-regulated protein ORP150 which is obtainable by inducement under hypoxic conditions. Another embodiment of a polynucleotide of the present invention is a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID NO: 3 in the sequence listing, and constituting the rat oxygen-regulated protein ORP150 which is obtainable by inducement under hypoxic conditions. The polynucleotides of the present invention also include those which code for polypeptides each comprising a portion of the above-described polypeptides, and those encoding the entire or portion of the above-described polypeptides. It is a well-known fact that mutation occurs in nature; some of the amino acids of ORP150 protein may be replaced or deleted, and other amino acids may be added or inserted. Mutation can also be induced by gene engineering technology. It is therefore to be understood that substantially homologous polypeptides resulting from such mutations in one or more amino acid residues are also included in the scope of the present invention as long as they are obtainable by inducement under hypoxic conditions.

Further embodiments of a polynucleotide of the present invention are polynucleotides comprising the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:2 in the sequence listing, i.e., human ORP150 cDNA and polynucleotides comprising the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:4 in the sequence listing which represents rat ORP150 cDNA. Polynucleotides comprising a portion of these polynucleotides, and those containing the entire or portion of these polynucleotides are also included in the scope of the present invention. As stated above, the ORP150 gene may have some bases replaced, deleted, added or inserted by mutations, and the resulting polynucleotides with partially different nucleotide sequences are also included in the scope of the present invention, as long as they are substantially homologous and encode a polypeptide obtainable by inducement under hypoxic conditions.

The present invention also relates to a polynucleotide the complementary strand of which hybridizes to a polynucleotide as described above and which codes for an ORP150 polypeptide, this means for a polypeptide inducible under hypoxic conditions. "Hybridizing" in this regard means preferably hybridization under stringent conditions. The hybridizing polynucleotides have preferably a sequence identity of at least 50% most preferably of at least 70%, with the polynucleotides described above. The term "stringent conditions" means that hybridization will occur only if there is at least 95% and preferably at least 97% identity between the sequences.

The polynucleotides of the present invention may be RNA or DNA molecules. DNA molecules can, for example, be cDNA, genomic DNA, double or single stranded DNA, isolated from natural sources, produced in vitro or by chemical synthesis methods. The polynucleotides of the invention can code for an ORP150 polypeptide from any organism expressing such a polypeptide, preferably from eukaryots, for example, insects, vertebrates, preferably mammals and most preferably from human, rat, mouse, bovine, sheep, goat or pig.

Furthermore, the present invention also relates to recombinant nucleic acid molecules which comprise a polynucleotide according to the invention. Examples for such molecules are vectors, namely plasmids, cosmids, phagemids, recombinant phages, viruses etc.

In a preferred embodiment the polynucleotide according to the invention present in such a recombinant nucleic acid molecule is linked to regulatory elements which allow for expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells. Such regulatory elements are well known in the art and include promoters, transcriptional and translational enhancers and the like

The term "recombinant DNA" as used herein is defined as any DNA containing a polynucleotide described above. The term "expression vector" as used herein is defined as any vector containing the recombinant DNA of the present invention and expressing a desired protein by introduction into the appropriate host.

The term "clone" as used herein means not only a cell into which a polynucleotide of interest has been introduced but also the polynucleotide of interest itself.

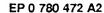
The term "inducement under hypoxic conditions" used herein means an increase in protein synthesis upon exposing cells to an oxygen-depleted atmosphere.

The present invention furthermore relates to host cells transformed and genetically engineered with a polynucleotide according to the invention. These may be prokaryotic or eukaryotic ells. They may be homologous or heterologous with respect to the introduced polynucleotide. If they are homologous they can be distinguished from naturally occurring cells by the feature that they comprise in addition to a naturally occurring ORP150 gene, at least one further copy of an ORP150 coding region which is integrated into the genome in a position in which it does normally not occur. This can be confirmed, e.g., by Southern blotting. Suitable host cells include, for example, bacteria such as E. coli and Bacillus subtilis, yeast such as S. cerevisiae, vertebrate cells, insect cells, mammalian cells, e.g. rat, mouse or human cells.

Moreover, the present invention relates to a process for the production of an ORP150 polypeptide which comprises the steps of culturing the host according to the invention and recovering the produced polypeptide from the cells and/or the culture medium.

The present invention also relates to the polypeptides encoded by the polynucleotides according to the invention or obtainable by the above described process.

The amino acid sequences and nucleotide sequences of the present invention can, for example, be determined as follows: First, poly(A)* RNA is prepared from rat astrocytes exposed to hypoxic conditions. After cDNA is synthesized from said poly(A)*RNA using random hexamer primers, a cDNA library is prepared using the pSPORT1 vector (pro-



duced by Life Technology), or the like.

Next, PCR is conducted using oligonucleotide primers synthesized on the basis of the nucleotide sequence of the pSPORT1 vector used to prepare the cDNA library above and the degenerate nucleotide sequences deduced from the N-terminal amino acid sequence of purified rat ORP150, to yield a large number of amplified DNA fragments. These DNA fragments are then inserted into the pT7 Blue vector (produced by Novagen), or the like, for cloning to obtain a clone having nucleotide sequence which perfectly encodes the N-terminal amino acid sequence. Purification of ORP150 can be achieved by commonly used methods of protein purification, such as column chromatography and electrophoresis, in combination as appropriate.

In addition, by screening the above-described rat astrocyte cDNA library by colony hybridization using the insert in above clone as a probe, a clone having an insert thought to encode rat ORP150 can be obtained. This clone is subjected to stepwise deletion from both the 5'- and 3'-ends, and oligonucleotide primers prepared from determined nucleotide sequences are used to determine the nucleotide sequence sequentially. If the clone thus obtained does not encode the full length of rat ORP150, an oligonucleotide probe is synthesized on the basis of the nucleotide sequence of the 5'- or 3'-region of the insert, followed by screening for a clone containing the nucleotide sequence extended further in the 5' or 3' direction, for example, the Gene Trapper cDNA Positive Selection System Kit (produced by Life Technology) based on hybridization using magnetic beads. The full-length cDNA of the rat ORP150 gene is thus obtained.

Separately, the following procedure is followed to obtain a human homologue of rat ORP150 cDNA. Poly(A)+RNA is prepared from the human astrocytoma U373 exposed to hypoxic conditions. After cDNA is synthesized from said poly(A)*RNA using random hexamer primers and an oligo(dT) primer, said cDNA is inserted into the EcoRI site of the pSPORT1 vector to prepare a cDNA library. Human ORP150 cDNA is then obtained using the Gene Trapper Kit and the nucleotide sequence is determined in the same manner as with rat ORP150 above.

The nucleotide sequence of human ORP150 cDNA is thus determined as that shown by SEQ ID NO:2 in the sequence listing, based on which the amino acid sequence of human ORP150 is determined.

Exposure of astrocytes to hypoxic conditions can, for example, be achieved by the method of Ogawa et al. [Ogawa, S., Gerlach, H., Esposito, C., Mucaulay, A.P., Brett, J., and Stern, D., J. Clin. Invest., 85, 1090-1098 (1990)].

Furthermore, the following procedure is followed to obtain human ORP150 genomic DNA. A genomic library purchased from Clontech (derived from human placenta, Cat. #HL1067J) is used. Screening is conducted by hybridization using a DNA fragment consisting of 202 bp of the 5' untranslated region and 369 bp of the coding region, derived from the rat cDNA clone, as well as a 1351 bp DNA fragment containing the termination codon, derived from the human cDNA, as probes. Two clones containing the ORP150 gene are isolated, one containing exons 1 through 24 and the other containing exons 16 through 26; the entire ORP150 gene is composed by combining these two clones. The nucleotide sequence of the 15851 bp human ORP150 genomic DNA is determined; its nucleotide sequence from the 5'-end to just before the translation initiation codon ATG in exon 2 is shown by SEQ ID NO:12 in the sequence listing.

As stated above, the present invention includes polypeptides containing the entire or portion of the polypeptide (human ORP150) having the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:1 in the sequence listing. The present invention also includes the entire or portion of the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:1 in the sequence listing; for example, polynucleotides containing the entire or portion of the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:2 in the sequence listing are included in the scope of the present invention. The present invention also includes specific antibodies against these polypeptides of the present invention, and fragments thereof.

An antibody against a polypeptide of the present invention, which polypeptide contains the entire or portion of human or rat ORP150, can be prepared by a conventional method [Current Protocols in Immunology, Coligan, J.E. et al. eds., 2.4.1-2.4.7, John Wiley & Sons, New York (1991)]. Specifically, a rat ORP150 band, separated by, for example, SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, is cut out and given to a rabbit etc. for immunization, after which blood is collected from the immunized animal to obtain an antiserum. An IgG fraction can be obtained if necessary by affinity chromatography using immobilized protein A, or the like. A peptide identical to the partial amino acid sequence of ORP150 can be chemically synthesized as a multiple antigen peptide (MAP) [Tam, J.P., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 85, 5409-5413 (1988)], and can be used for immunization in the same manner as above.

It is also possible to prepare a monoclonal antibody by a conventional method [Cell & Tissue Culture; Laboratory Procedure (Doyle, A. et al., eds.) 25A:1-25C:4, John Wiley & Sons, New York (1994)] using a polypeptide containing the entire or portion of human or rat ORP150 as an antigen. Specifically, a hybridoma is prepared by fusing mouse splenocytes immunized with said antigen and a myeloma cell line, and the resulting hybridoma is cultured or intraperitoneally transplanted to the mouse to produce a monoclonal antibody.

The fragments resulting from protease digestion of these antibodies as purified can also be used as antibodies of the present invention.

The present invention also relates to nucleic acid molecules which specifically hybridize with a polynucleotide according to the invention or with the complementary strand of such a polynucleotide. "Specifically hybridizing" means that such molecules show no significant cross-hybridization to polynucleotides coding for proteins other than an ORP150 polypeptide. Preferably these nucleic acid molecules have a length of at least 15 nucleotides, more preferably of at least 30 nucleotides and most preferably of at least 50 nucleotides. In a preferred embodiment these molecules

have over their entire length a sequence identity to a corresponding region of a polynucleotide of the invention of at least 85%, preferably of at least 90% and most preferably of at least 95%. In a particularly preferred embodiment the sequence identity is at least 97%. These nucleic acid molecules can be used, for example, as hybridization probes for the isolation of related genes, as PCR primers, for the diagnosis of mutations of ORP150 genes, for the use in antisense molecules or ribozymes or the like.

The polynucleotides of the present invention, the polypeptides encoded by them, specific antibodies against these polypeptides or fragments thereof and the nucleic acid molecules specifically hybridizing to the above-mentioned polynucleotides are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of ischemic diseases, permitting utilization for the development of therapeutic drugs for ischemic diseases.

Thus, the present invention also relates to a pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody and/or nucleic acid molecule according to the invention. Optionally, such a composition also comprises a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

The invention also relates to diagnostic composition comprising a polynucleotide, polypeptide, antibody and/or nucleic acid molecule according to the invention.

In another embodiment the present invention relates to a polynucleotide comprising or containing the entire or portion of the nucleotide sequence shown by SEQ ID NO:12 in the sequence listing. This is a polynucleotide containing the promoter region of the human ORP150 gene. Polynucleotides capable of hybridizing to this polynucleotide under conventional hybridizing conditions (e.g., in 0.1 x SSC containing 0.1% SDS at 65°C) and possessing promoter activity are also included in the scope of the present invention. Preferably, such a promoter is able to promote transcription in cells when exposed to hypoxia. Successful cloning of said promoter region would dramatically advance the functional analysis of the human ORP150 gene and facilitate its application to the treatment of ischemic diseases.

The term "promoter" as used herein is defined as a polynucleotide comprising a nucleotide sequence that activates or suppresses the transcription of a desired gene by being present upstream or downstream of said gene.

The following examples illustrate the present invention

Example 1

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Cell culture and achievement of hypoxic condition

Rat primary astrocytes and microglia were obtained from neonatal rats by a modification of a previously described method [Maeda, Y., Matsumoto, M., Ohtsuki, T., Kuwabara, K., Ogawa, S., Hori, O., Shui, D.Y., Kinoshita, T., Kamada, T., and Stern, D., J. Exp. Med., 180, 2297-2308(1994)]. Briefly, cerebral hemispheres were harvested from neonatal Sprague-Dawley rats within 24 hours after birth, meninges were carefully removed, and brain tissue was digested at 37°C in minimal essential medium (MEM) with Joklik's modification (Gibco, Boston MA) containing Dispase II (3mg/ml; Boehringer-Mannheim, Germany). After centrifugation, the cell pellet was resuspended and grown in MEM supplemented with fetal calf serum (FCS; 10%; CellGrow, MA).

After 10 days, cytosine arabinofuranoside (10µg/ml; Wako Chemicals, Osaka, Japan) was added for 48 hours to prevent fibroblast overgrowth, and culture flasks were agitated on a shaking platform. Then, floating cells were aspirated (these were microglia), and the adherent cell population was identified by morphological criteria and immunohistochemical staining with anti-glial fibrillary acidic protein antibody. Cultures used for experiments were >98% astrocytes based on these techniques.

Human astrocytoma cell line U373 was obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (produced by Life Technology) supplemented with 10% FCS.

Cells were plated at a density of about 5 X 10⁴ cells /cm² in the above medium. When cultures achieved confluence, they were exposed to hypoxia using an incubator attached to a hypoxia chamber which maintained a humidified atmosphere with low oxygen tension (Coy Laboratory Products, Ann Arbor MI) as described previously [Ogawa, S., Gerlach, H., Esposito, C., Macaulay, A.P., Brett, J., and Stern, D., J. Clin. Invest., 85, 1090-1098 (1990)].

Example 2

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Purification and N-terminal sequencing of the rat 150 kDa polypeptide

Rat primary astrocytes (about 5 x 10^8 cells) exposed to hypoxia for 48 hours were harvested, cells were washed three times with PBS(pH 7.0) and protein was extracted with PBS containing NP-40 (1%), PMSF (1mM), and EDTA (5mM). Extracts were then filtered (0.45 μ m nitrocellulose membrane), and either subjected to reduced SDS-PAGE (7.5%, about 25 μ g) or 2-3 mg of protein was diluted with 50 ml of PBS (pH 7.0) containing NP-40(0.05%) and EDTA (5mM), and applied to FPLC Mono Q(bed volume 5 ml, Pharmacia, Sweden).

The column was washed with 0.2M NaCl, eluted with an ascending salt gradient (0.2 to 1.8 M NaCl) and 10 μl of each fraction (0.5 ml) was applied to reduced SDS-PAGE (7.5%), along with molecular weight markers (Biorad). Pro-

teins in the gel were visualized by silver staining. Fractions eluted from FPLC Mono Q which contained the 150 kDa polypeptide (#7-8) were pooled and concentrated by ultrafiltration (Amicon) 50-fold and about 200 µg of protein was applied to preparative, reduced SDS-PAGE (7.5%). Following electrophoresis, proteins in the gel were transferred electrophoretically (2A/cm²) to polyvinylidene diffuoride (PVDF) paper (Millipore, Tokyo), the paper was dried, stained with Coomassie Brilliant blue, and the band corresponding to 150 kDa protein (OPR150) was cut out for N-terminal sequencing using an automated peptide sequencing system (Applied Biosystems, Perkin-Elmer). The N-terminal 31-amino acid sequence was thus determined (SEQ ID NO:5).

Example 3

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Preparation of rat astrocyte cDNA library

Total RNA was prepared from rat primary astrocytes (1.1 x 10⁸ cells), in which ORP150 had been induced under hypoxic conditions, by the acid guanidinium-phenol-chloroform method [Chomczynski, P. and Sacchi, N., Anal. Biochem., 162, 156-159 (1987)]. Using 300 μg of the total RNA obtained, purification was conducted twice in accordance with the protocol for poly(A)⁺ RNA purification using oligo(dT)-magnetic beads (produced by Perceptive Diagnostics), to yield poly(A)⁺ RNA. Double-stranded cDNA was then synthesized using random hexamer primers, in accordance with the protocol for the Superscript Choice System (produced by Life Technology), and inserted into the EcoRI site of the pSPORT1 vector to prepare a cDNA library consisting of 5.4 x 10⁵ independent clones.

Example 4

Cloning of rat ORP150 cDNA

Rat ORP150 cDNA was cloned as follows: First, to obtain a probe for colony hybridization, the cDNA library was subjected to PCR using a 20-base primer, 5'-AATACGACTCACTATAGGGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:6), which corresponds to the antisense strand of the T7 promoter region in the pSPORT1 vector, and 20 base mixed primers, 5'-AARCCIGGIGT-NCCNATGGA-3' (SEQ ID NO:8), which contains inosine residues and degenerate polynucleotides and which was prepared on the basis of the oligonucleotide sequence deduced from a partial sequence (KPGVPME) (SEQ ID NO:7) within the N-terminal amino acid sequence (LAVMSVDLGSESMKVAIVKPGVPMEIVLNKE) (SEQ ID NO:5); the resulting PCR product with a length of about 480 bp was inserted into the pT7 Blue Plasmid vector. Nucleotide sequences of the clones containing an insert of the expected size (480 bp) corresponding to the PCR product were determined using an automatic nucleotide sequencer (produced by Perkin-Elmer, Applied Biosystems). A clone containing a 39-nucleotide sequence encoding a peptide identical to the rat ORP150-specific amino acid sequence KPGVPMEIVLNKE (SEQ ID NO:9) in the insert was thus obtained.

Using the above insert of the clone as a probe, RNA from cultured rat astrocytes were subjected to Northern blotting; the results demonstrated that mRNA with a length of about 4 Kb was induced by hypoxic treatment. Thereupon, the above insert of the clone was labeled by the random prime labeling method (Ready TOGO, produced by Pharmacia) using α -[32 P]dCTP to yield a probe. Using this probe, 1.2 x 10 4 clones of the cDNA library were screened by colony hybridization to obtain a clone containing a 2800 bp insert. The nucleotide sequence of this clone insert was determined by preparing deletion mutants using a kilosequence deletion kit (produced by Takara Shuzo).

Since this clone did not contain the 3'-region of the ORP150 coding sequence, the following two 20-base oligonucleotides were prepared on the basis of the specific nucleotide sequence near the 3' end of the above insert, to obtain the full-length sequence.

5'-GCACCCTTGAGGAAAATGCT-3' (SEQ ID NO:10)

5'-CCCAGAAGCCCAATGAGAAG-3' (SEQ ID NO:11)

Using the two oligonucleotides, a clone containing the entire coding region was selected from the rat astrocyte cDNA library in accordance with the protocol for the Gene Trapper cDNA Positive Selection System (produced by Life Technology), and its nucleotide sequence was determined.

The nucleotide sequence of rat ORP150 cDNA was thus determined as shown by SEQ ID NO:4 in the sequence listing. Based on this nucleotide sequence, the amino acid sequence of rat ORP150 was determined as shown by SEQ ID NO:3 in the sequence listing.

Example 5

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Preparation of human U373 cDNA library

Poly(A)* RNA was purified from U373 cells (1 x 10⁸ cells) in which human ORP150 had been induced under hypoxic conditions, in the same manner as described in Example 3. Double-stranded cDNA was then synthesized in

accordance with the protocol for the Superscript Choice System (produced by Life Technology) using a 1:1 mixture of random hexamer primers and an oligo(dT) primer. This cDNA was inserted into the EcoRI site of the pSPORT1 vector to prepare a cDNA library consisting of 2×10^5 independent clones.

Specifically, the library was prepared as follows: Human U373 cells, cultured in 10 plastic petri dishes (150 mm in diameter)(1 x 10^7 cells/dish), were subjected to hypoxic treatment for 48 hours by the method of Ogawa et al. [Ogawa, S., Gerlach, H., Esposito, C., Mucaulay, A.P., Brett, J., and Stern, D., J. Clin. Invest., 85, 1090-1098 (1990)] as described in Example 3, after which total RNA was prepared by the acid guanidinium-phenol-chloroform method [Chomczynski, P. and Sacchi, N., Anal. Biochem., 162, 156-159 (1987)]. Using 500 μ g of the total RNA obtained, purification was conducted twice in accordance with the protocol for poly(A)* RNA purification using oligo(dT)-magnetic beads (produced by Perceptive Diagnostics), to yield poly(A)* RNA. Double-stranded cDNA was then synthesized using 5 μ g of the poly(A)* RNA and a 1:1 mixture of random hexamer primers and an oligo(dT) primer, in accordance with the protocol for the Superscript Choice System (produced by Life Technology), and inserted into the EcoRI site of the pSPORT1 vector to prepare a human U373 cDNA library consisting of 2 x 10^5 independent clones.

5 Example 6

Cloning of human ORP150 cDNA

Using two primers (SEQ ID NO:10 and SEQ ID NO:11) prepared on the basis of the above-described rat ORP150 cDNA specific sequence, a clone containing the entire coding region was selected from the human U373 cDNA library in accordance with the protocol for the Gene Trapper cDNA Positive Selection System (produced by Life Technology), and its nucleotide sequence was determined. The nucleotide sequence of human ORP150 cDNA was thus determined as shown by SEQ ID NO:2 in the sequence listing.

Specifically, 2 x 10⁴ clones of the human U373 cDNA library were amplified in accordance with the protocol for the Gene Trapper cDNA Positive Selection System (produced by Life Technology). Five micrograms of the plasmid purified from amplified clones were treated with the Gene II and Exo III nuclease included in the kit to yield single-stranded DNA. An oligonucleotide (SEQ ID NO:10) prepared on the basis of the above-described rat ORP150 cDNA-specific sequence was biotinylated and subsequently hybridized to the above single-stranded DNA at 37°C for 1 hour. The single-stranded DNA hybridized to the oligonucleotide derived from rat ORP150 cDNA was selectively recovered by using streptoavidin-magnetic beads, and was treated with the repair enzyme included in the kit using the oligonucleotide shown by SEQ ID NO:10 in the sequence listing as a primer, to yield double-stranded plasmid DNA.

The double-stranded plasmid DNA was then introduced to ElectroMax DH10B cells (produced by Life Technology) in accordance with the protocol for the Gene Trapper cDNA Positive Selection System, followed by colony PCR in accordance with the same protocol using two primers (SEQ ID NO:10 and SEQ ID NO:11) prepared on the basis of the rat ORP150 cDNA-specific sequence, to select clones that yield an about 550 bp PCR product. The nucleotide sequence of the longest insert among these clones, corresponding to the human ORP150 cDNA, was determined as shown by SEQ ID NO:2 in the sequence listing.

On the basis of this nucleotide sequence, the amino acid sequence of human ORP150 was determined as shown by SEQ ID NO:1 in the sequence listing.

The N-terminal amino acid sequence (SEQ ID NO: 5) obtained with purified rat ORP150 corresponded to amino acids 33-63 deduced from both the human and rat cDNAs, indicating that the first 32 residues represent the signal peptides for secretion. The C-terminal KNDEL sequence, which resembles KDEL sequence, a signal to retain the ER-resident proteins [Pelham, H.R.B., Trends Biochem. Sci. 15, 483-486 (1990)], may function as an ER-retention signal. The existence of a signal peptide at the N-terminus and the ER-retention signal-like sequence at the C-terminus suggests that ORP150 resides in the ER, consistent with the results of immunocytochemical analysis reported by Kuwabara et al. [Kuwabara, K., Matsumoto, M., Ikeda, J., Hori, O., Ogawa, S., Maeda, Y., Kitagawa, K., Imuta, N., Kinoshita, T., Stern, D.M., Yanagi, H., and Kamada, T., J. Biol. Chem. 271, 5025-5032 (1996)].

Analysis of protein data bases with the BLAST program [Altschul, S.F., Gish, W., Miller, W., Myers, E.W., and Lipman, D.J., J. Mol., Biol. 215, 403-410(1990)] showed that the N-terminal half of ORP150 has a modest similarity to the ATPase domain of numerous HSP70 family sequences. An extensive analysis with pairwise alignments [Pearson, W.R., and Lipman, D.J., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 85, 2444-2448(1988)] revealed that amino acids 33-426 of human ORP150 was 32% identical to amino acids 1-380 of both inducible human HSP70.1 [Hunt, C., and Morimoto, R.I., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82, 6455-6459 (1985)] and constitutive bovine HSC70 [DeLuca-Flaherty, C., and McKay, D.B., Nucleic Acids Res. 18, 5569(1990)], typical members of HSP70 family. An additional region similar to HSP70RY and hamster HSP110, which both belong to a new subfamily of large HSP70-like proteins [Lee-Yoon, D., Easton, D., Murawski, M., Burd, R., and Subjeck, J.R., J. Biol. Chem. 270, 15725-15733 (1995)], extended further to residue 487. A protein sequence motif search with PROSITE [Bairoch, A., and Bucher, P., Nucleic Acids Res. 22, 3583-3589(1994)] showed that ORP150 contains two of the three HSP70 protein family signatures: FYDMGSGSTVCTIV (amino acids 230-243, SEQ ID NO:1) and VILVGGATRVPRVQE (amino acids 380-394, SEQ ID NO:1) which completely matched

with the HSP70 signatures 2 and 3, respectively, and VDLG (amino acids 38-41, SEQ ID NO:1) which matched with the first four amino acids of the signature 1. Furthermore, the N-terminal region of ORP150 contained a putative ATP-binding site consisting of the regions (amino acids 36-53: 197-214, 229-243, 378-400, and 411-425, SEQ ID NO:1) corresponding to the five motifs specified by Bork et al. [Bork, P., Sander, C., and Valencia, A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89, 7290-7294 (1992)]. Although the C-terminal putative peptide-binding domains of HSP70 family are generally less conserved [Rippmann, F., Taylor, W.R., Rothbard, J.B., and Green, N.M., EMBO J. 10, 1053-1059 (1991)], the C-terminal region flanked by amino acids 701 and 898 (SEQ ID NO:1) shared appreciable similarity with HSP110 (amino acids 595-793; 29% identity).

Example 7

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Cloning of human ORP150 genomic DNA

A human genomic library purchased from Clontech (derived from human placenta, Cat. #HL1067J, Lot #1221, 2.5 x 10⁶ independent clones) was used. A DNA fragment consisting of 202 bp of the 5' untranslated region and 369 bp of the coding region derived from the rat cDNA clone, as well as a 1351 bp DNA fragment containing the termination codon, derived from the human cDNA, were used as probes for plaque hybridization.

Escherichia coli LE392, previously infected with 1 x 10⁶ pfu of the human genomic library, was plated onto 10 petri dishes 15 cm in diameter to allow plaque formation. The phage DNA was transferred to a nylon membrane (Hybond-N⁺, Amersham) and denatured with sodium hydroxide, after which it was fixed by ultraviolet irradiation. The rat cDNA probe was labeled using a DNA labeling kit (Ready To Go, Pharmacia), and hybridized with the membrane in the Rapid-hyb buffer (Amersham). After incubation at 65°C for 2 hours, the nylon membrane was washed with 0.2 x SSC-0.1% SDS, and a positive clone was detected on an imaging plate (Fuji Photo Film). Since the clone isolated contained only exons 1 through 24, 1.5 x 10⁶ clones of the same library was screened again using the human cDNA probe in the same manner, resulting in isolation of one clone. This clone was found to contain exons 16 through 26, with an overlap with the 3' region of the above-mentioned clone. The entire region of the ORP150 gene was thus cloned by combining these two clones.

These two clones were cleaved with BamHI and subcloned into pBluescript IISK (Stratagene), followed by nucleotide sequence determination of the entire 15851 bp human ORP150 genomic DNA. The nucleotide sequence from the 5' end to just before the translation initiation codon ATG in exon 2 is shown by SEQ ID NO:12 in the sequence listing.

Furthermore, the nucleotide sequence of the 15851 bp human ORP150 genomic DNA was compared with that of the human ORP150 cDNA shown by SEQ ID NO:2 in the sequence listing, resulting in the demonstration of the presence of the exons at the positions shown below. A schematic diagram of the positions of the exons is shown in Figure 1.

1908 - 2002

2855 - 2952

3179 - 3272

3451 - 3529

3683 - 3837

3962 - 4038

4347 - 4528

4786 - 4901

6193 - 6385

6593 - 6727

6850 - 6932

7071 - 7203

7397 - 7584

7849 - 7987

9176 - 9236

9378 - 9457

9810 - 9995

10127 -10299

10450 - 10537

10643 -10765

10933 -11066

11195 - 11279

12211 -12451

12546 - 12596

13181 -13231

13358 -14823

Exon 1

Exon 2

Exon 3

Exon 4

Exon 5

Exon 6

Exon 7

Exon 8

Exon 9

Exon 10 Exon 11

Exon 12 Exon 13

Exon 14

Exon 15

Exon 16

Exon 17

Exon 18

Exon 19

Exon 20 Exon 21

Exon 22

Exon 23

Exon 24

Exon 25

Exon 26

(Base position in SEQ ID:2)

(96 - 193)

(194 - 287)

(288 - 366)

(367 - 521)

(522 - 598)

(599 - 780)

(781 - 896)

(897 - 1089)

(1090 - 1224)

(1225 - 1307)

(1308 - 1440)

(1441 - 1628)

 $(1629 \cdot 1767)$

(1768 - 1828)

(1829 - 1908)

(1909 - 2094)

(2095 - 2267)

(2268 - 2355)

(2356 - 2478)

(2479 - 2612)

(2613 - 2697)

(2698 - 2938)

(2939 - 2989)

(2990 - 3040)

(3041 - 4503)

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Example 8

Northern blot analysis

A 4.5-kb EcoRI fragment of human ORP150 cDNA was labeled with [α-³²P]dCTP(3,000 Ci/mmol; Amersham Corp., Arlington Heights, IL) by using a DNA labeling kit (Pharmacia), and used as a hybridization probe. 20μg of total RNA prepared from U373 cells exposed to various stresses were electrophoresed and transferred onto a Hybond N⁺ membrane (Amersham Corp.). Multiple Tissue Northern Blots, in which each lane contained 2μg of poly(A)RNA from the adult human tissues indicated, was purchased from Clontech. The filter was hybridized at 65°C in the Rapid-hyb buffer (Amersham Corp.) with human ORP150, GRP78, HSP70, glyceraldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase (G3PDH), and β-actin cDNAs each labeled with [α³²-P] dCTP, washed with 0.1 x SSC containing 0.1% SDS at 65°C, and followed by autoradiography.

As shown in Figure 2, the ORP150 mRNA level was highly enhanced upon 24 - 48 hours of exposure to hypoxia. In parallel experiments, treatment with 2-deoxyglucose (25 mM, 24 hours) or tunicamycin (5µg/ml, 24 hours) enhanced

ORP150 mRNA to the levels comparable to that induced by hypoxia. The induction levels were also comparable with those observed for mRNA of a typical glucose-regulated protein GRP78. Heat shock treatment failed to enhance ORP150 mRNA appreciably.

ORP150 mRNA was found to be highly expressed in the liver and pancreas, whereas little expression was observed in kidney and brain (Figure 3). Furthermore, the tissue specificity of ORP150 expression was quite similar to that of GRP78. The higher expression observed in the tissues that contain well-developed ER and synthesize large amounts of secretory proteins is consistent with the finding that ORP150 is localized in the ER (Kuwabara, K., Matsumoto, M., Ikeda, J., Hori, O., Ogawa, S., Maeda, Y., Kitagawa, K., Imuta, N., Kinoshita, T., Stern, D.M., Yanagi, H., and Kamada, T., J. Biol. Chem. 271, 5025-5032(1996)).

In conclusion, both the characteristic primary protein structure and the similarity found with GRP78 in stress inducibility and tissue specificity suggest that ORP150 plays an important role in protein folding and secretion in the ER, perhaps as a molecular chaperone, in concert with other GRPs to cope with environmental stress.

Those skilled in the art will recognize, or be able to ascertain using no more than routine experimentation, many equivalents to the specific embodiments of the present invention described specifically herein. Such equivalents are intended to be encompassed in the scope of the following claims.

SEQUENCE LISTING

5	(1)		NERA	LI			ON: OF SI	EQUE	NCES	:	12					
	(2)	IN	FORM	ATIC	N FO	OR SI	EQ II	ОИС	:1:							
10			(1)		SEQU (A) (B) (D)	LE: TYI		999 ami	am no a			s				
			(ii)		MOLE	CUL	E TYI	PE:]	pept	ide						
15			(xi)		SEQU	JENCE	E DES	CRI	PTIO	N:	SE	Q ID	NO:	1:		
	Met	Ala	Asp	Lys	Val	Arg	Arg	Gln	Arg	Pro		Arg	Arg	Val	Cys 1	Trp
	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala 20		Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp 2		Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser 3	Asp O	Thr
20	Leu	Ala	Val 35			Val	Asp	Leu 40	Gly		Glu	Ser	Met 4	Lys 5	Val	Ala
	Ile	Val 50	Lys	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro 55		Glu	Ile	Val	Leu 6	Asn O	Lys	Glu	Ser
25	Arg 65		Lys	Thr	Pro	Val 70	Ile		Thr	Leu	Lys 75		Asn	Glu	Arg	Phe 80
25		Gly	Asp	Ser	Ala 85	Ala		Met	Ala	Ile 90		Asn	Pro	Lys	Ala 9	Thr 5
	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Phe 100	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	Gly 105	Lys	Gln	Ala	Asp	Asn 11	Pro O	His
30	Val	Ala	Leu 115	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Arg	Phe 120		Glu	His	Glu	Leu 12	Thr 5	Phe	Asp
	Pro	Gln 130	Arg	Gln	Thr	Val	His 135		Gln	Ile	Ser	Ser	Gln)	Leu	Gln	Phe
	Ser 145		Glu	Glu	Val	Leu 150			Val	Leu	Asn 155	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Leu 160
35	Ala	Glu	Asp	Phe	Ala 165	Glu	Gln	Pro	Ile	Lys 170	Asp	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr 17	Val 5
	Pro	Val	Phe	Phe 180		Gln	Ala	Glu	Arg 185	Arg	Ala	Val	Leu	Gln 190	Ala D	Ala
	Arg	Met	Ala 195	Gly	Leu	Lys	Val	Leu 200	Gln	Leu	Ile	Asn	Asp 205	Asn 5	Thr	Ala
40	Thr	Ala 210	Leu	Ser	Tyr	Gly	Val 215	Phe	Arg	Arg	Lys	Asp 220	Ile	Asn	Thr	Thr
	Ala 225	Gln	Asn	Ile	Met	Phe 230	Tyr	Asp	Met	Gly	Ser 235	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Cys 240
45	Thr	Ile	Val	Thr	Tyr 245		Met	Val	Lys	Thr 250	Lys	Glu	Ala	Gly	Met 25	Gln 5
4 5	Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln 260	Ile	Arg	Gly	Val	Gly 265	Phe	Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu 270	Gly	Gly
	Leu	Glu	Met 275	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Arg 280	Glu	Arg	Leu	Ala	Gly 285	Leu	Phe	Asn
50	Glu	Gln 290	Arg	Lys	Gly	Gln	Arg 295	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Arg 300	Glu	Asn	Pro	Arg
	Ala 305	Met	Ala	Lys		Leu 310	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Arg 315	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Leu 320

		r Ala			325	5				33	0				33	35
5		l Asp		340)				34	5				35	0	
		a Asp	355	5				360	0				36	5		
		370)				375	5				38	0			
10	385			_		390					395					400
		, Lys			405	5				41	0				41	.5
		Gly		420)				42	5				43	0	
15		Pro	435	i				44(2				44	5		
		Thr 450	_				455	5				46	0			
20	465					470					475					480
20		lle			485	i				490	2				49	5
		Gly		500					505	5				51	0	
25		Gln	515					520)				52	5		
		Lys 530					535	i				540)			
	545					550					555					560
30		Thr			565					570)				57	5
		Gly		580					585	;				590)	
		Lys	595					600)				605)		
35		Glu 610					615					620)			
	625	Ala				630					635					640
4 0		Lys			645					650)				65)
40		Gly		660					665					670)	
		Pro	675					680					685	i		
4 5		Ala 690					695					700)			
	705	Leu				710					715					120
		Lys			725					730					735)
5C		Lys		740					745					750	!	
	Lys	Leu	Tyr 755	Gln	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Gln 760	Glu	Val	Ser	Thr	Glu 765	Glu	Gln	Arg

	Glu	Glu 770		Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu 775		Ala	Ala	Ser	Thr 78		Leu	Glu	Asp
5	Glu 785	Gly	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr 790		Val	Met	Leu	Lys 795	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Glu 800
J	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Cys 805		Gly	Leu	Phe	Phe 810		Val	Glu	Glu	Arg 81	
	Lys	Trp	Pro	Glu 820	_	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu 825		Asn	Leu	Leu	Asn 83		Ser
10	Ser	Met	Phe 835	Leu	Lys	Gly	Ala	Arg 840		Ile	Pro	Glu	Met 84		Gln	Ile
	Phe	Thr 850	Glu	Val	Glu	Met	Thr 855		Leu	Glu	Lys	Val 860		Asn	Glu	Thr
	Trp 865	Ala	Trp	Lys	Asn	Ala 870	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Gln 875	Ala	Lys	Leu	Pro	Ala 880
15	Thr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Val 885		Leu	Ser	Lys	Asp 890		Glu	Ala	Lys	Met 89	
	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg 900		Val	Gln	Tyr	Leu 905		Asn	Lys	Ala	Lys 910		Thr
	Lys	Pro	Arg 915	Pro	Arg	Pro	Lys	Asp 920		Asn	Gly	Thr	Arg 925		G1u	Pro
20	Pro	Leu 930	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser 935		Gln	Gly	Glu	Lys 940		Ile	Pro	Pro
	Ala 9 4 5	Gly	Gln	Thr	Glu	Asp 950	Ala	Glu	Pro	Ile	Ser 955	Glu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val 960
	Glu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Glu 965	Pro	Gly	Asp	Thr	Glu 970		Leu	Glu	Leu	Gly 975	
25	Pro	Gly	Ala	Glu 980	Pro	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu 985		Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln 990		Arg
	Pro	Leu	Lys 995	Asn	Asp	Glu	Leu									

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 45C3 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii)MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (ix) FEATURE
 - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: E
- SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2: (xi)
- TTGTGAAGGG CGCGGGTGGG GGGCGCTGCC GGCCTCGTGG GTACGTTCGT GCCGCGTCTG 60 45 TCCCAGAGCT GGGGCCGCAG GAGCGGAGGC AAGAGGGGCA CTATGGCAGA CAAAGTTAGG 120 AGGCAGAGGC CGAGGAGGCG AGTCTGTTGG GCCTTGGTGG CTGTGCTCTT GGCAGACCTG 180 TTGGCACTGA GTGATACACT GGCAGTGATG TCTGTGGACC TGGGCAGTGA GTCCATGAAG 240 50

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GTGGCCATTG TCAAACCTGG AGTGCCCATG GAAATTGTCT TGAATAAGGA ATCTCGGAGG 3	00
AAAACACCGG TGATCGTGAC CCTGAAAGAA AATGAAAGAT TCTTTGGAGA CAGTGCAGCA 3	60
AGCATGGCGA TTAAGAATCC AAAGGCTACG CTACGTTACT TCCAGCACCT CCTGGGGAAG 4	20
CAGGCAGATA ACCCCCATGT AGCTCTTTAC CAGGCCCGCT TCCCGGAGCA CGAGCTGACT 4	80
TTCGACCCAC AGAGGCAGAC TGTGCACTTT CAGATCAGCT CGCAGCTGCA GTTCTCACCT 5	40
GAGGAAGTGT TGGGCATGGT TCTCAATTAT TCTCGTTCTC TAGCTGAAGA TTTTGCAGAG 6	00
CAGCCCATCA AGGATGCAGT GATCACCGTG CCAGTCTTCT TCAACCAGGC CGAGCGCCGA 6	60
GCTGTGCTGC AGGCTGCTCG TATGGCTGGC CTCAAAGTGC TGCAGCTCAT CAATGACAAC 72	20
ACCGCCACTG CCCTCAGCTA TGGTGTCTTC CGCCGGAAAG ATATTAACAC CACTGCCCAG 78	80
AATATCATGT TCTATGACAT GGGCTCAGGC AGCACCGTAT GCACCATTGT GACCTACCAG 84	40
ATGGTGAAGA CTAAGGAAGC TGGGATGCAG CCACAGCTGC AGATCCGGGG AGTAGGATTT 90	00
GACCGTACCC TGGGGGGCCT GGAGATGGAG CTCCGGCTTC GAGAACGCCT GGCTGGGCTT 96	50
TTCAATGAGC AGCGCAAGGG TCAGAGAGCA AAGGATGTGC GGGAGAACCC GCGTGCCATG 102	20
GCCAAGCTGC TGCGTGAGGC TAATCGGCTC AAAACCGTCC TCAGTGCCAA CGCTGACCAC 108	30
ATGGCACAGA TTGAAGGCCT GATGGATGAT GTGGACTTCA AGGCAAAAGT GACTCGTGTG 114	Ю
GAATTTGAGG AGTTGTGTGC AGACTTGTTT GAGCGGGTGC CTGGGCCTGT ACAGCAGGCC 120	00
CTCCAGAGTG CCGAAATGAG TCTGGATGAG ATTGAGCAGG TGATCCTGGT GGGTGGGGCC 126	0
ACTCGGGTCC CCAGAGTTCA GGAGGTGCTG CTGAAGGCCG TGGGCAAGGA GGAGCTGGGG 132	0
AAGAACATCA ATGCAGATGA AGCAGCCGCC ATGGGGGCAG TGTACCAGGC AGCTGCGCTC 138	0
AGCAAAGCCT TTAAAGTGAA GCCATTTGTC GTCCGAGATG CAGTGGTCTA CCCCATCCTG 144	0
GTGGAGTTCA CGAGGGAGGT GGAGGAGGAG CCTGGGATTC ACAGCCTGAA GCACAATAAA 150	0
CGGGTACTCT TCTCTCGGAT GGGGCCCTAC CCTCAACGCA AAGTCATCAC CTTTAACCGC 156	0
TACAGCCATG ATTTCAACTT CCACATCAAC TACGGCGACC TGGGCTTCCT GGGGCCTGAA 162	0
GATCTTCGGG TATTTGGCTC CCAGAATCTG ACCACAGTGA AGCTAAAAGG GGTGGGTGAC 168	0
AGCTTCAAGA AGTATCCTGA CTACGAGTCC AAGGGCATCA AGGCTCACTT CAACCTGGAT 1740	0
GAGAGTGGCG TGCTCAGTCT AGACAGGGTG GAGTCTGTAT TTGAGACACT GGTAGAGGAC 1800	C
AGCGCAGAAG AGGAATCTAC TCTCACCAAA CTTGGCAACA CCATTTCCAG CCTGTTTGGA 1860	C
GGCGGTACCA CACCAGATGC CAAGGAGAAT GGTACTGATA CTGTCCAGGA GGAAGAGGAG 1920	2

AGCCCTGCAG AGGGGAGCAA GGACGAGCCT GGGGAGCAGG TGGAGCTCAA GGAGGAAGCT 1980 GAGGCCCCAG TGGAGGATGG CTCTCAGCCC CCACCCCCTG AACCTAAGGG AGATGCAACC 2040 CCTGAGGGAG AAAAGGCCAC AGAAAAAGAA AATGGGGACA AGTCTGAGGC CCAGAAACCA 2100 AGTGAGAAGG CAGAGGCAGG GCCTGAGGGC GTCGCTCCAG CCCCAGAGGG AGAGAAGAAG 2160 CAGAAGCCCG CCAGGAAGCG GCGAATGGTA GAGGAGATCG GGGTGGAGCT GGTTGTTCTG 2220 GACCTGCCTG ACTTGCCAGA GGATAAGCTG GCTCAGTCGG TGCAGAAACT TCAGGACTTG 2280 ACACTCCGAG ACCTGGAGAA GCAGGAACGG GAAAAAGCTG CCAACAGCTT GGAAGCGTTC 2340 ATATTTGAGA CCCAGGACAA GCTGTACCAG CCCGAGTACC AGGAAGTGTC CACAGAGGAG 2400 CAGCGTGAGG AGATCTCTGG GAAGCTCAGC GCCGCATCCA CCTGGCTGGA GGATGAGGGT 2460 GTTGGAGCCA CCACAGTGAT GTTGAAGGAG AAGCTGGCTG AGCTGAGGAA GCTGTGCCAA 2520 GGGCTGTTTT TTCGGGTAGA GGAGCGCAAG AAGTGGCCCG AACGGCTGTC TGCCCTCGAT 2580 AATCTCCTCA ACCATTCCAG CATGTTCCTC AAGGGGGCCC GGCTCATCCC AGAGATGGAC 2640 CAGATCTTCA CTGAGGTGGA GATGACAACG TTAGAGAAAG TCATCAATGA GACCTGGGCC 2700 TGGAAGAATG CAACTCTGGC CGAGCAGGCT AAGCTGCCCG CCACAGAGAA GCCTGTGTTG 2760 CTCTCAAAAG ACATTGAAGC TAAGATGATG GCCCTGGACC GAGAGGTGCA GTATCTGCTC 2820 AATAAGGCCA AGTTTACCAA GCCCCGGCCC CGGCCTAAGG ACAAGAATGG GACCCGGGCA 2880 GAGCCACCC TCAATGCCAG TGCCAGTGAC CAGGGGGAGA AGGTCATCCC TCCAGCAGGC 2940 CAGACTGAAG ATGCAGAGCC CATTTCAGAA CCTGAGAAAG TAGAGACTGG ATCCGAGCCA 3000 GGAGACACTG AGCCTTTGGA GTTAGGAGGT CCTGGAGCAG AACCTGAACA GAAAGAACAA 3060 TCGACAGGAC AGAAGCGGCC TTTGAAGAAC GACGAACTAT AACCCCCACC TCTGTTTTCC 3120 CCATTCATCT CCACCCCTT CCCCCACCAC TTCTATTTAT TTAACATCGA GGGTTGGGGG 3180 AGGGGTTGGT CCTGCCCTCG GCTGGAGTTC CTTTCTCACC CCTGTGATTT GGAGGTGTGG 3240 AGAAGGGGAA GGGAGGGACA GCTCACTGGT TCCTTCTGCA GTACCTCTGT GGTTAAAAAT 3300 GGAAACTGTT CTCCTCCCA GCCCCACTCC CTGTTCCCTA CCCATATAGG CCCTAAATTT 3360 GGGAAAAATC ACTATTAATT TCTGAATCCT TTGCCTGTGG GTAGGAAGAG AATGGCTGCC 3420 AGTGGCTGAT GGGTCCCGGT GATGGGAAGG GTATCAGGTT GCTGGGGAGT TTCCACTCTT 3480 CTCTGGTGAT TGTTCCTTCC CTCCCTTCCT CTCCCACCAT GCGATGAGCA TCCTTTCAGG 3540 CCAGTGTCTG CAGAGCCTCA GTTACCAGGT TTGGTTTCTG AGTGCCTATC TGTGCTCTTT 3600

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CCTCCCTCTG CGGGCTTCTC TTGCTCTGAG CCTCCCTTCC CCATTCCCAT GCAGCTCCTT 3660 TCCCCCTGGG TTTCCTTGGC TTCCTGCAGC AAATTGGGCA GTTCTCTGCC CCTTGCCTAA 3720 AAGCCTGTAC CTCTGGATTG GCGGAAGTAA ATCTGGAAGG ATTCTCACTC GTATTTCCCA 3780 CCCCTAGTGG CCAGAGGAGG GAGGGGCACA GTGAAGAAGG GAGCCCACCA CCTCTCCGAA 3840 GAGGAAAGCC ACGTAGAGTG GTTGGCATGG GGTGCCAGCA TCGTGCAAGC TCTGTCATAA 3900 TCTGCATCTT CCCAGCAGCC TGGTACCCCA GGTTCCTGTA ACTCCCTGCC TCCTCCTCTC 3960 TTCTGCTGTT CTGCTCCTCC CAGACAGAGC CTTTCCCTCA CCCCCTGACC CCCTGGGCTG 4020 ACCAAAATGT GCTTTCTACT GTGAGTCCCT ATCCCAAGAT CCTGGGGAAA GGAGAGACCA 4080 TGGTGTGAAT GTAGAGATGC CACCTCCCTC TCTCTGAGGC AGGCCTGTGG ATGAAGGAGG 4140 AGGGTCAGGG CTGGCCTTCC TCTGTGCATC ACTCTGCTAG GTTGGGGGCC CCCGACCCAC 4200 CATACCTACG CCTAGGGAGC CCGTCCTCCA GTATTCCGTC TGTAGCAGGA GCTAGGGCTG 4260 CTGCCTCAGC TCCAAGACAA GAATGAACCT GGCTGTTGCA GTCATTTTGT CTTTTCCTTT 4320 CACCTCTTCT GTATGTTTGA ATTCTTTCAG TAGCTGTTGA TGCTGGTTGG ACAGGTTTGA 4440 GTCAAATTGT ACTTTGCTCC ATTGTTAATT GAGAAACTGT TTCAATAAAA TATTCTTTTC 4500 4503 TAC

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

- (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 999 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

Met Ala Ala Thr Val Arg Arg Gln Arg Pro Arg Arg Leu Leu Cys Trp 10 Ala Leu Val Ala Val Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Thr 20 25 Leu Ala Val Met Ser Val Asp Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Met Lys Val Ala 40 Ile Val Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Glu Ser 60 Arg Arg Lys Thr Pro Val Thr Val Thr Leu Lys Glu Asn Glu Arg Phe 75 70 Leu Gly Asp Ser Ala Ala Gly Met Ala Ile Lys Asn Pro Lys Ala Thr 95 90 85

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	Leu	Arg	ј Туг	Phe 100		His	. Lei	ı Let	Gly 105		Glr	Ala	a Asp	Asr 110		His
5	Val	Ala	Let 115		Arg	Ser	Arg	Phe 120		Glu	His	Glu	1 Let 125		va]	. Asp
	Pro	Gln 130		g Gln	Thr	Val	. Arg		Gln	ılle	Ser	Pro 140		. Leu	ı Glr	Phe
	Ser 145		Glu	Glu	Val	Leu 150	_	Met	. Val	. Leu	Asn 155		Ser	Arg	Ser	Leu 160
10			Asp	Phe	Ala 165		Gln	Pro	Ile	Lys 170		Ala	val	. Ile	Thr 175	Val
	Pro	Ala	Phe	Phe 180		Gln	Ala	Glu	Arg 185		Ala	Val	. Leu	Gln 190		Ala
	Arg	Met	Ala 195	_	Leu	Lys	Val	Leu 200		Leu	Ile	Asn	Asp 205		Thr	Ala
15	Thr	Ala 210		Ser	Tyr	Gly	Val 215		Arg	Arg	Lys	Asp 220		Asn	Ser	Thr
	Ala 225		Asn	Ile	Met	Phe 230		Asp	Met	Gly	Ser 235	Gly	Ser	Thr	Val	Cys 2 4 0
90	Thr	Ile	Val	Thr	Tyr 245	Gln	Thr	Val	Lys	Thr 250		Glu	Ala	Gly	Thr 255	Gln
20	Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln 260	Ile	Arg	Gly	Val	Gly 265		Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu 270		Gly
	Leu	Glu	Met 275	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Arg 280	Glu	His	Leu	Ala	Lys 285		Phe	Asn
25	Glu	Gln 290	Arg	Lys	Gly	Gln	Lys 295	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Arg 300		Asn	Pro	Arg
	Ala 305	Met	Ala	Lys	Leu	Leu 310	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Arg 315	Leu	Lys	Thr	Val	Leu 320
				Ala	325					330					335	
30				Lys 340					345					350		
	Ala	Asp	Leu 355	Phe	Asp	Arg	Val	Pro 360	Gly	Pro	Val	Gln	Gln 365	Ala	Leu	Gln
		370		Met			375					380				
35	385			Arg		390					395					400
				Glu	405					410					415	
40		_		Val 420	-				425					430		
	Lys	Pro	Phe 435	Val	Val	Arg	Asp	Ala 440	Val	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Ile 445	Leu	Val	Glu
		450	_	Glu			455					460				
45	465			Val		470					475					480
	Val				485					490					495	
	Tyr			500					505					510		
5C	Ser		515					520					525			
	Lys	Lys 530	Tyr	Pro	Asp		Glu 535	Ser	Lys	Gly		Lys 540	Ala	His	Phe	Asn

	545	,			_	550)				555					Phe 560
5					565					570)				575	
ŭ		_		580					585	5				590		Asp
			595	;				600	1				605			Pro
16		610	_				615					620				Glu
	625					630					635					Glu 640
					645					650					655	
15		Gly	_	660					665					670		
		Pro	675					680					685			
20		Ala 690	_				695					700				
20	705					710					715					720
		Lys			725					730					735	
25		Lys Leu		740					745					750		
		Glu	755					760					765			
		770 Gly					775					780				
36	785	Arg		_		790					795					800
		Trp			805					810					815	
35		Ile		820					825					830		
		Thr	835					840					845			
		850 Thr					855					860				
4 0	865	Glu				870					875					880
		Leu			885					890					895	
		Pro	-	900					905					910		
45		Leu	915					920					925			
		930 Gly					935					940				
EC.	945	Leu				950					955					960
<i>50</i>		Gly			965					970					975	
		•	-	980					985				-	990		

Pro Leu Lys Asn Asp Glu Leu 995

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	(2)	INFORMATION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:4:

- SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (i)
 - (A) LENGTH: 3252 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: double
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii)MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 - (B) IDENTIFICATION METHOD: E
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

TGAGGATGGA	GCAGCGGTCG	GGCCGCGGCT	CCTAGGGGAG	GCAGCGTGCT	AGCTTCGGGG	60
GCGGGCCAGT	AGCGGGAGCG	AGGCCGTAC	GGACACCGGT	CCCTTCGGCC	TTGAAGTTCA	120
GGCGCTGAGC	TGCCCCCTCG	CGCTCGGGGT	GGGCCGGAAT	CCATTTCTGG	GAGTGGGATC	180
TTCCACCTTC	ATCAGGGTCA	CAATGGCAGC	TACAGTAAGG	AGGCAGAGGC	CAAGGAGGCT	240
ACTCTGTTGG	GCCTTGGTGG	CTGTCCTCTT	GGCAGACCTG	TTGGCACTGA	GTGACACACT	300
GGCTGTGATG	TCTGTGGACC	TGGGCAGTGA	ATCCATGAAG	GTGGCCATTG	TCAAGCCTGG	360
AGTGCCCATG	GAGATTGTAT	TGAACAAGGA	ATCTCGGAGG	AAAACTCCGG	TGACTGTGAC	420
CTTGAAGGAA	AACGAAAGGT	TTCTAGGTGA	CAGTGCAGCT	GGCATGGCCA	TCAAGAACCC	480
AAAGGCTACG	CTCCGTTATT	TCCAGCACCT	CCTTGGAAAG	CAGGCAGATA	ACCCTCATGT	540
GGCTCTTTAC	CGGTCCCGTT	TCCCAGAACA	TGAGCTCAAT	GTTGACCCAC	AGAGGCAGAC	600
TGTGCGCTTC	CAGATCAGTC	CGCAGCTGCA	GTTCTCTCCC	GAGGAGGTGC	TGGGCATGGT	660
TCTCAACTAC	TCCCGTTCCC	TGGCTGAAGA	TTTTGCAGAA	CAACCTATTA	AGGATGCAGT	720
GATCACCGTG	CCAGCCTTTT	TCAACCAGGC	CGAGCGCCGA	GCTGTGCTGC	AGGCTGCTCG	780
TATGGCTGGC	CTCAAGGTGC	TGCAGCTCAT	CAATGACAAC	ACTGCCACAG	CCCTCAGCTA	840
TGGTGTCTTC	CGCCGGAAAG	ATATCAATTC	CACTGCACAG	AATATCATGT	TCTATGACAT	900
GGGCTCGGGC	AGCACTGTGT (GTACCATCGT	GACCTACCAA	acggtgaaga (CTAAGGAGGC	960
TGGGACGCAG	CCACAGCTAC A	AGATCCGGGG (CGTGGGATTT (GACCGCACCC 1	GGGTGGCCT 1	.020
GGAGATGGAG	CTTCGGCTGC (GAGAGCACCT (GCTAAGCTC 1	TTCAATGAGC A	AGCGCAAGGG 1	080

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CCAGAAAGCC AAGGATGTTC GGGAAAACCC CCGAGCCATG GCCAAACTGC TTCGGGAAGC 1140 CAATCGGCTT AAAACCGTCC TGAGTGCCAA TGCTGATCAC ATGGCACAGA TTGAAGGCTT 1200 GATGGACGAT GTGGACTTCA AGGCAAAAGT AACTCGAGTG GAGTTTGAGG AGCTGTGTGC 1260 AGATTTGTTT GATCGAGTGC CTGGGCCTGT ACAGCAGGCC CTGCAGAGTG CTGAGATGAG 1320 CCTGGATCAA ATTGAGCAGG TGATCCTGGT GGGTGGGCCC ACTCGTGTTC CCAAAGTTCA 1380 AGAGGTGCTG CTGAAGCCTG TGGGCAAGGA GGAACTAGGA AAGAACATCA ATGCCGATGA 1440 AGCAGCTGCC ATGGGGGCCG TGTACCAGGC AGCGGCACTG AGCAAAGCCT TCAAAGTGAA 1500 GCCATTTGTT GTGCGTGATG CTGTTATTTA CCCCATCCTG GTGGAGTTCA CAAGGGAGGT 1560 GGAGGAGGAG CCTGGGCTTC GAAGCCTGAA GCACAATAAA CGTGTGCTCT TCTCCCGAAT 1620 GGGGCCCTAC CCTCAGCGCA AAGTCATCAC CTTTAACCGA TACAGCCATG ATTTCAACTT 1680 TCACATCAAC TACGGTGACC TGGGCTTCCT GGGGCCTGAG GATCTTCGGG TATTTGGCTC 1740 CCAGAATCTG ACCACAGTGA AACTAAAAGG TGTGGGAGAG AGCTTCAAGA AATATCCTGA 1800 CTATGAGTCC AAAGGCATCA AGGCCCACTT TAACCTAGAC GAGAGTGGAG TGCTCAGTTT 1860 AGACAGGGTG GAGTCCGTAT TCGAGACCCT GGTGGAGGAC AGCCCAGAGG AAGAGTCTAC 1920 TCTTACCAAA CTTGGCAACA CCATTTCCAG CCTGTTTGGC GGTGGTACCT CATCAGATGC 1980 CAAAGAGAAT GGTACTGATG CTGTACAGGA GGAGGAGGAG AGCCCTGCTG AGGGGAGCAA 2040 GGATGAGCCT GCAGAACAGG GGGAACTCAA GGAGGAAGCT GAAGCCCCAA TGGAGGATAC 2100 CTCCCAGCCT CCACCCTCTG AGCCTAAGGG GGATGCAGCC CGTGAGGGAG AAACACCTGA 2160 TGAAAAAGAA AGTGGGGACA AGTCTGAGGC CCAGAAGCCC AATGAGAAGG GGCAGGCAGG 2220 GCCTGAGGGT GTCCCTCCAG CTCCCGAGGA AGAAAAAAAG CAGAAACCTG CCCGGAAGCA 2280 GAAAATGGTG GAGGAGATAG GTGTGGAACT GGCTGTCTTG GACCTGCCAG ACTTGCCAGA 2340 GGATGAGCTG GCCCATTCCG TGCAGAAACT TGAGGACTTG ACCCTGCGAG ACCTTGAAAA 2400 GCAGGAGAG GAGAAAGCTG CCAACAGCTT AGAAGCTTTT ATCTTTGAGA CCCAGGACAA 2460 ACTGTACCAA CCTGAGTACC AGGAAGTGTC CACTGAGGAA CAACGGGAGG AGATCTCTGG 2520 AAAACTCAGT GCCACTTCTA CCTGGCTGGA GGATGAGGGA TTTGGAGCCA CCACTGTGAT 2580 GTTGAAGGAC AAGCTGGCTG AGCTGAGAAA GCTGTGCCAA GGGCTGTTTT TTCGGGTGGA 2640 AGAGCGCAGG AAATGGCCAG AGCGGCTTTC AGCTCTGGAT AATCTCCTCA ATCACTCCAG 2700 CATTTCCTC AAGGGTGCCC GACTCATCCC AGAGATGGAC CAGATCTTCA CTGACGTGGA 2760

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	GATGACAACG	TTGGAGAAAG	TCATCAATGA	CACCTGGACC	TGGAAGAATG	CAACCCTGGC	2820
	CGAGCAGGCC	AAGCTTCCTG	CCACAGAGAA	ACCCGTGCTG	CTTTCAAAAG	ACATCGAGGC	2880
5	CAAAATGATG	GCCCTGGACC	GGGAGGTGCA	GTATCTACTC	AATAAGGCCA	AGTTTACTAA	2940
	ACCCCGGCCA	CGGCCCAAGG	ACAAGAATGG	CACCCGGACA	GAGCCTCCCC	TCAATGCCAG	3000
10	TGCTGGTGAC	CAAGAGGAAA	AGGTCATTCC	ACCTACAGGC	CAGACTGAAG	AGGCGAAGGC	3060
	CATCTTAGAA	CCTGACAAAG	AAGGGCTTGG	TACAGAGGCA	GCAGACTCTG	AGCCTCTGGA	3120
	ATTAGGAGGT	CCTGGTGCAG	AATCTGAACA	GGCAGAGCAG	ACAGCAGGGC	AGAAGCGGCC	3180
15	TTTGAAGAAT	GATGAGCTGT	GACCCCGCGC	CTCCGCTCCA	CTTGCCTCCA	GCCCCTTCTC	3240
	CTACCACCTC	TA					3252

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:
 - SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (1)
 - (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids
 - (B) TYPE: amino acid
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - MOLECULE TYPE: peptide (ii)
 - SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5: (ix)
- Leu Ala Val Met Ser Val Asp Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Met Lys Val Ala 10 5 Ile Val Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Glu
- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6: 35
 - SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (i)
 - (A) LENGTH: 20 base pa(B) TYPE: nucleic acid 20 base pairs

 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
 - MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid, synthetic nucleic (ii)acid
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6: 45

20 AATACGACTC ACTATAGGGA

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:
- SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids

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	(B) TYPE: amino acid (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
5	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:
	Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu
15	3
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:
15	(1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
20	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid, synthetic nucleic acid
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:
	AARCC1GG1G TNCCNATGGA 20
25	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:
3 <i>C</i>	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:(A) LENGTH: 13 amino acids(B) TYPE: amino acid(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide
ne.	(x1) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:
35	Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Glu 5 10
10	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:
5	 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid, synthetic nucleic acid
c	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:
o .	GCACCCTTGA GGAAAATGCT 20

	(2)	INFORMAT	ION FOR	R SEQ ID N	0:11:						
5		(1)		ICE CHARAC LENGTH: TYPE: nu STRANDEDN TOPOLOGY:	20 bas cleic a ESS: s	se pair acid single	cs				
10	acid	(11)	MOLEC	ULE TYPE:	other	nuclei	ic acid	, synt	hetic	nuc	leic
		(xi)	SEQUEN	CE DESCRI	PTION:	SEQ I	ID NO:11	.:			
15	CCCA	GAAGCC CA	ATGAGAA	.G :	20						
	(2)	INFORMAT	ION FOR	SEQ ID NO	0:12:						
20		(1)	(A) (B) (C)	CE CHARACT LENGTH: TYPE: nuc STRANDEDNE TOPOLOGY:	2861 b cleic a ESS: d	ase pa cid louble	irs				
		(ii)	MOLECU	LE TYPE: 9	genomic	DNA					
25		(xi)	SEQUEN	CE DESCRIE	TION:	SEQ I	D NO:12	:			
	GAAAG	GAAGTA GA	CATGGGAG	ACTTCATT	TT GTTC	TGTACT	AAGAAA	AATT C	rtctgc(CTT	60
30	GGGAT	GCTGT TG	ATCTATG	CCTTACCC	CC AACC	CTGTGC	TCTCTG	AAAC A	rgtgct	GTG	120
				TTAAGGGC							180
				GAGTCATCA							240
35				GGGTCCTCT							300
				TCCACTAT							360
				LAAAAATAA :							
40				TTTCCTTC							
				AAAGGAAGA							540
1 5				GCCAGGGTC							
				GAAAACAGA							
				ACATTTCTT							
īC .	GGCTG	GAGTG CAG	TGGCGCA	GTCTGGGCT	C ACAGO	CAACCT	CTGCCTC	CCG GA	TTCAAG	CA	780
	ATTCT	CCTGC CTC	AGCCTCG	TGAGTAGCT	G GGATT	racagg	CACCCGC	CAC CA	CGCCTG	GC	840

TAATTTTTGT AGTTTTGGTA GAGACGGGGT TTCACCATGT TGGCCAGGCT GGTCTCGAAC 900 TCCTGACCTC CAGTGATTCG CCCGCCTTGG CCTCCCAAAA TGCTGGGATT ACAGGCGTGA 960 GCCACCGCGC CCGGGCGACT GCGCACATTT CTATGGAGCT GTAAGTTAAA AGAGAAGGCA 1020 GTGAGGTGCT TCTGTCATTC TATGACAGAA ACAGCTAAAG AGTAGAGAAA TGTTCACAAG 1080 ATTTAATAGA ACAGAAATAG GAGAAGGTGC ACACAAGCTC AACCAACTAT AGCCTCACAA 1140 ATAAAAGTGT CTTTTGTGTG TAGTACTTAA GTTTGGAATA TTCTTTCTTA TACAAATGAG 1200 TGGGGCTTAA CCTAAGAAAT CCTGGCCAGA TTCTGCGACG AATGCATCGG TTATCTCTGA 1260 CCCATCAGCA AACATCTTTT TCTGTGGCTT CAGTTTCCTC AGTAAAACAG AGGGGGTTGC 1320 GACGGACTCA GTCCGAGGCA CAGCCATTCT CCAACGTCTA TCCAAAGCCT AGGGCACCTC 1380 AATACTAACC GGCAGGCCAG CGCCCCCTCC GCGGGGCTGC GGACAGGACG CCTGTTATTC 1440 CATTCCTCGG CCGGGCTCTA CAGGTGACCG GAAGAAGAGC CCCGAGTGCG GGACTGCAGT 1500 GCGCCCGACC TGCTCTAGGC GCAGGTCACT CCCGAACCCC GGCAGCAAAG CATCCAGCGC 1560 CGGAAAAGGT CCCGCGGTCG CCCCGGGGCC GGCGCTGGGG AGGAAGGAGT GGAGCGCGCT 1620 GGCCCCGTGA CGTGGTCCAA TCCCAGGCCG ACGCCGGCTG CTTCTGCCCA ACCGGTGGCT 1680 GGTCCCTCC GCCGCCCCA TTACAAGGCT GGCAAAGGGA GGGGGCGGGG CCTGGGACGT 1740 GGGCGGCCGA GGCTCCAATG AGCGCCCGCC GCGTCCGGGG CCGGCTGGTG CGCGAGACGC 1860 CGCCGAGAGG TTGGTGGCTA ATGTAACAGT TTGCAAACCG AGAGGAGTTG TGAAGGGCGC 1920 GGGTGGGGG CGCTGCCGGC CTCGTGGGTA CGTTCGTGCC GCGTCTGTCC CAGAGCTGGG 1980 GCCGCAGGAG CGGAGGCAAG AGGTAGCGGG GGTGGATGGA GGTGCGGGCC GGCCACCCCT 2040 CCTAGGGGAG ACAGCGTGCG AGCTCCGGGG GCGGGTCGGG AGCGCAAGGG AGGGCCGCGC 2100 GGACGCCGGG CGCTCGGCCT CGCACCGGGG GGCACGCAGC TCGGCCCCCG GTCTGTCCCC 2160 ACTTGCTGGG GCGGGCCGGG ATCCGTTTCC GGGAGTGGGA GCCGCCGCCT TCGTCAGGTG 2220 GGGTTTAGGT GAACACCGGG TAACGGCTAC CCGCCGGGCG GGGAACCTTA CCGCCCCTGG 2280 CACTGCGTCT GTGGGCACAG CGGGGCCGGG GAGTGAGCTG GGAAAGGGGA GGGGGCGGGA 2340 CAACCCGCAG GGATGCCGAG GAGGAGATAG GCCTTTCCTT CATCCTAGCT ACCCCCAACG 2400 TCATTACCTT TCTCTTCCCG TCCAGGCCCA GCTGGCTTTC CCCGTCAGCG GGGGAGCTCC 2460 AGGTGTGGGG AGGTGGTTGA GCCCTGGGCG GGGATCCCTG GCCGCACCCC AGGTGTCTGA 2520

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	CAACAGGCAC	AGTGCTGCGG	TGCGCCACTC	ACTGCCTGTG	TGGTGGACAA	AAGGCTCGGG	2580
	TCTCCTTTCT	CTTGTCCTGT	TAGCTTCTCT	GTTTAGGGAT	GTGGCAAAGC	CGAGGACCCA	2640
5	TGCTCTTTCA	CTTGGGCCTT	TGTGTGGGCG	CTGCTGGGAT	GATTAGAGAA	TGGTTTGTAC	2700
	CCATCAGGAG	GGAGAAGGGG	AGAAGTAGGC	TGATCTGCCC	TGGGTAAGAA	TGAAGTAGAT	2760
10	ATGAATCTTA	CAGCCTCTCC	GTTCTGGGAT	GTGATTCTGT	CTCCTTCACT	CCGGGTATCC	2820
10	AGTTTTAAGT	GTTTTCTTTC	TTCGCCTCCC	CCAGGGGCA	СТ		2861
15							
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SEQUENCE LISTING

5	(1)	GEN	IERAI	LIN	FORM	OITA	N :									
15		į)		(A) 1 (B) 5 (C) ((E) (STRE	: : HSI ET: : : Os: TRY: AL C	2-8, aka-: JP	Dosi shi,	omac Osa)	chi : ka				o-ku	,	
		(ii	.) ТІ	TLE	OF :	INVE	VTIO:	4: S7	RESS	PRO	OTEI	15				
15		·	·) CC ((MPUTA) MB) C	TER F TEDIT TOMPT OPER	SEQUE READ! JM TY JTER: ATING	ABLE (PE: IBM	FORM Flop PC TEM:	i: py c comp	DOS/	MS-I		Vers	aion	#1.3	0 (EPO)
20			,	ט (ט	0514	ALCE .	Fac	. 6116 1			,	,	,,,,		#	(210)
		•) PR	APPL IOR A) A	ICAT APPI APPLI	PLIC TION LICAT CATI	NUME ION ON N	ER: DATA UMBE	EP 9	P 7-						
25			`	<i>B</i> , F	1011	. J.		20 2								
		(vi	(A) A	PPLI	ICATI CATI G DA	ON N	UMBE	R: J		2131	81				
30	(2)	INF	ORMA	TION	FOR	SEQ	ID	NO:	1:							
35		(ii)	() () () () ()	A) L: B) T D) T: LECU	ENGT YPE: OPOL LE T	CHA H: 9 ami OGY: YPE: ESCR	99 amno alino pro	mino cid ear tein	aci	ds	O: 1	•				
		,		-										_		
40	1				5	Arg				10					15	
	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala 20	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp 25	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser 30	Asp	Thr
<i>15</i>	Leu	Ala	Val 35	Met	Ser	Val	Asp	Leu 40	Gly	Ser	Glu	Ser	Met 45	Lys	Val	Ala
		50				Val	55					60				
s	Arg 65					70					75					80
	Phe	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ala 85	Ala	Ser	Met	Ala	Ile 90	Lys	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ala 95	Thr

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	Le	u Ar	g Ty	r Pho		n Hi	s Le	u Le	u Gl 10	-	s Gl	n Al	a As	p As 11		o His
5	Va:	l Ala	a Le	-	r Glr	n Ala	a Ar	g Ph 12		o Gl	u Hi	s Gl	12		r Ph	e Asp
	Pro	130		g Glr	1 Thi	va:	1 Hi.		e Gl	n Il	e Se	140		n Le	u Gl	n Phe
10	Se:		o Gli	u Gli	ı Val	. Let		y Me	t Va	l Le	u As:	-	s Se	r Ar	g Se	r Leu 160
	Ala	a Glu	ı Asp	p Phe	165		ı Glı	n Pro	o Il	e Ly:	•	Ala	ı Va	l Ile	e Th 17	r Val 5
15	Pro	Val	. Phe	2 Phe 180		Glr	a Ala	a Glu	1 Arg		Ala	Val	. Le	190		a Ala
	Arg	Met	195	-	Leu	Lys	: Val	Let 200		n Lei	ı Ile	Asn	Asp 205		Th:	Ala
20	Thr	Ala 210		Ser	Tyr	Gly	Val 215		Arg	g Arg	Lys	Asp 220		e Asr	Thi	Thr
	Ala 225		Asn	Ile	Met	Phe 230	_	Asp	Met	: Gly	Ser 235	_	Ser	Thr	Va]	. Суз 240
<i>2</i> 5	Thr	Ile	Val	Thr	Tyr 245	Gln	Met	Val	Lys	Thr 250	-	Glu	Ala	Gly	Met 255	Gln
30	Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln 260	Ile	Arg	Gly	Val	Gly 265		Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu 270	Gly	Gly
30	Leu	Glu	Met 275	Glu	Leu	Arg	Leu	Arg 280		Arg	Leu	Ala	Gly 285		Phe	Asn
<i>35</i>	Glu	Gln 290	Arg	Lys	Gly	Gln	Arg 295	Ala	Lys	Asp	Val	Arg 300	Glu	Asn	Pro	Arg
	Ala 305	Met	Ala	Lys	Leu	Leu 310	Arg	Glu	Ala	Asn	Arg 315	Leu	Lув	Thr	Val	Leu 320
40	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Asp 325	His	Met	Ala	Gln	Ile 330	Glu	Gly	Leu	Met	Asp 335	Asp
	Val	Asp	Phe	Lys 340	Ala	Lys	Val [°]	Thr	Arg 345	Val	Glu	Phe	Glu	Glu 350	Leu	Cys
45	Ala	-	Leu 355	Phe	Glu	Arg	Val	Pro 360	Gly	Pro	Val		Gln 365	Ala	Leu	Gln
		Ala 370	Glu	Met	Ser		Asp 375	Glu	Ile	Glu		Val 380	Ile	Leu	Val	Gly
50	Gly 385	Ala	Thr	Arg		Pro .	Arg	Val	Gln		Val 395	Leu	Leu	Lys	Ala	Val 400
	gly:	Lys	Glu		Leu (405	Gly :	Lys	Asn	Ile	Asr. 410	Ala .	Asp (Glu		Ala 415	Ala

	Met	: Gly	Ala	Val 420		Gln	: Ala	a Ala	Ala 425		ı Ser	Lys	s Ala	430		s Val
5	Lys	Pro	Phe 435		. Val	. Arg	Asp	440		l Val	. Туг	Pro	116 445		ı Val	l Glu
		450					455	i				460)			His
10	465					470					475					480
					485					490					495	
15				500					505	i				510		Gly
•			515					520					525			Phe
20		530					535					540				Asn
25	545					550					555					Phe 560
					565					570				Leu	575	
<i>36</i>				580					585					Thr 590		
	Ala	Lys	Glu 595	Asn	Gly	Thr	Asp	Thr 600	Val	Gln	Glu	Glu	Glu 605	Glu	Ser	Pro
35		610					615					620		Leu		
	625					630					635			Pro		640
40		-			645					650				Glu	655	
	Asn	-		660			-		665					670		
45	Gly		675					680					685			
	Pro	690					695					700				
50	Val 705					710					715					720
	Gln	Lys	Leu		Asp 725	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asp 730	Leu	Glu	Lys		Glu 735	Arg

	Glu	Lys	Ala	Ala 740	Asn	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala 745		Ile	Phe	Glu	Thr 750		Asp
5	Lys	Leu	Tyr 755		Pro	Glu	Tyr	Glr. 760		Val	Ser	Thr	Glu 765		Gln	Arg
	Glu	Glu 770	Ile	Ser	Gly	Lys	Leu 775		Ala	Ala	Ser	Thr 780		Leu	Glu	Asp
10	Glu 785	_	Val	Gly	Ala	Thr 790		Val	Met	Leu	Lys 795	Glu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Glu 800
	Leu	Arg	Lys	Leu	Cys 805	Gln	Gly	Leu	Phe	Phe 810	Arg	Val	Glu	Glu	Arg 815	Lys
15	Lys	Trp	Pro	Glu 820	Arg	Leu	Ser	Ala	Leu 825		Asn	Leu	Leu	Asn 830	His	Ser
	Ser	Met	Phe 835	Leu	ГЛа	Gly	Ala	Arg 840		Ile	Pro	Glu	Met 845	Asp	Gln	Ile
20	Phe	Thr 850	Glu	Val	Glu	Met	Thr 855	Thr	Leu	Glu	Lys	Val 860	Ile	Asn	Glu	Thr
25	Trp 865	Ala	Trp	Lys	Asn	Ala 870	Thr	Leu	Ala	Glu	Gln 875	Ala	ГЛЗ	Leu	Pro	Ala 880
23	Thr	Glu	Lys	Pro	Val 885	Leu	Leu	Ser	Lys	Asp 890	Ile	Glu	Ala	ГУз	Met 895	Met
30	Ala	Leu	Asp	Arg 900	Glu	Val	Gln	Tyr	Leu 905	Leu	Asn	ГЛЗ	Ala	Lys 910	Phe	Thr
	Lys	Pro	Arg 915	Pro	Arg	Pro	Lys	Asp 920	Lys	Asn	Gly	Thr	Arg 925	Ala	Glu	Pro
35	Pro	Leu 930	Asn	Ala	Ser	Ala	Ser 935	Asp	Gln	Gly	Glu	Lys 940	Val	Ile	Pro	Pro
	Ala 945	Gly	Gln	Thr	Glu	Asp 950	Ala	Glu	Pro	Ile	Ser 955	Glu	Pro	Glu	Lys	Val 960
40	Glu	Thr	Gly	Ser	Glu 965	Pro	Gly	Asp	Thr	Glu 970	Pro	Leu	Glu	Leu	Gly 975	Gly
	Pro	Gly	Ala	Glu 980	Pro	Glu	Gln	Lys	Glu 985	Gln	Ser	Thr	Gly	Gln 990	Lys	Arg
45	Pro	Leu	Lys 995	Asn	qeA	Glu	Leu									
	(2)	INFO	RMAT	NOI	FOR	SEQ	ID N	0: 2	! :							
5C		(i)	(A (B (C	UENC) LE) TY) ST) TO	NGTH PE: RAND	: 45 nucl EDNE	03 b eic SS:	ase acid doub	pair l	s						

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 103..3099 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2: 10 TTGTGAAGGG CGCGGGTGGG GGGCGCTGCC GGCCTCGTGG GTACGTTCGT GCCGCGTCTG 60 TCCCAGAGCT GGGGCCGCAG GAGCGGAGGC AAGAGGGGCA CT ATG GCA GAC AAA 114 Met Ala Asp Lys 15 GTT AGG AGG CAG AGG CCG AGG AGG CGA GTC TGT TGG GCC TTG GTG GCT Val Arg Arg Gln Arg Pro Arg Arg Val Cys Trp Ala Leu Val Ala 10 GTG CTC TTG GCA GAC CTG TTG GCA CTG AGT GAT ACA CTG GCA GTG ATG 20 Val Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Leu Ala Leu Ser Asp Thr Leu Ala Val Met 30 TCT GTG GAC CTG GGC AGT GAG TCC ATG AAG GTG GCC ATT GTC AAA CCT 258 Ser Val Asp Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Met Lys Val Ala Ile Val Lys Pro 40 4.5 25 GGA GTG CCC ATG GAA ATT GTC TTG AAT AAG GAA TCT CGG AGG AAA ACA 306 Gly Val Pro Met Glu Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Glu Ser Arg Arg Lys Thr 55 CCG GTG ATC GTG ACC CTG AAA GAA AAT GAA AGA TTC TTT GGA GAC AGT 354 *30* Pro Val Ile Val Thr Leu Lys Glu Asn Glu Arg Phe Phe Gly Asp Ser GCA GCA AGC ATG GCG ATT AAG AAT CCA AAG GCT ACG CTA CGT TAC TTC 402 Ala Ala Ser Met Ala Ile Lys Asn Pro Lys Ala Thr Leu Arg Tyr Phe 35 CAG CAC CTC CTG GGG AAG CAG GCA GAT AAC CCC CAT GTA GCT CTT TAC Gln His Leu Leu Gly Lys Gln Ala Asp Asn Pro His Val Ala Leu Tyr 110 105 40 CAG GCC CGC TTC CCG GAG CAC GAG CTG ACT TTC GAC CCA CAG AGG CAG 498 Gln Ala Arg Phe Pro Glu His Glu Leu Thr Phe Asp Pro Gln Arg Gln 120 125 ACT GTG CAC TTT CAG ATC AGC TCG CAG CTG CAG TTC TCA CCT GAG GAA 546 Thr Val His Phe Gln Ile Ser Ser Gln Leu Gln Phe Ser Pro Glu Glu 45 140 GTG TTG GGC ATG GTT CTC AAT TAT TCT CGT TCT CTA GCT GAA GAT TTT 594 Val Leu Gly Met Val Leu Asn Tyr Ser Arg Ser Leu Ala Glu Asp Phe

55

175

GCA GAG CAG CCC ATC AAG GAT GCA GTG ATC ACC GTG CCA GTC TTC TTC

Ala Glu Gln Pro Ile Lys Asp Ala Val Ile Thr Val Pro Val Phe Phe

170

						Arg					n Ala					r GGC a Gly	690
5					Glr					As:					Let	AGC Ser	738
10				. Phe					Ile					Glr		T ATC	786
15			Tyr					Gly					Thr			ACC Thr	834
,•		Gln					Lys					Glr				CAG Gln 260	882
20											Gly					GAG Glu	930
25													GAG Glu			AAG Lys	978
													GCC Ala 305				1026
30													AGT Ser				1074
35													GTG Val				1122
													GCA Ala				1170
40													AGT Ser				1218
45	AGT Ser	CTG Leu	GAT Asp 375	GAG Glu	ATT Ile	GAG Glu	CAG Gln	GTG Val 380	ATC Ile	CTG Leu	GTG Val	GGT Gly	GGG Gly 385	GCC Ala	ACT Thr	CGG Arg	1266
50	GTC Val	CCC Pro 390	AGA Arg	GTT Val	CAG Gln	Glu	GTG Val 395	CTG Leu	CTG Leu	AAG Lys	GCC Ala	GTG Val 400	GGC Gly	AAG Lys	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	1314
	CTG Leu 405	GGG Gly	AAG Lys	AAC . Asn	Ile	AAT Asn 410	GCA Ala	GAT Asp	GAA Glu	Ala	GCC Ala 415	GCC Ala	ATG Met	GGG Gly	GCA Ala	GTG Val 420	1362

						Leu					≥ Lys					r GTC e Val	1410
5					Val					Let					: Arg	g GAG g Glu	1458
16				Glu					Ser					Lys		GTA Val	1506
15			Ser					Tyr					Val			TTT Phe	1554
	AAC Asn 485	Arg	TAC Tyr	AGC Ser	CAT His	GAT Asp 490	Phe	AAC Asn	TTC Phe	CAC His	Ile 495	Asn	TAC	GGC Gly	GAC Asp	Leu 500	1602
20					CCT Pro 505						Phe					Leu	1650
25	ACC Thr	ACA Thr	GTG Val	AAG Lys 520	CTA Leu	AAA Lys	GGG Gly	GTG Val	GGT Gly 525	Asp	AGC Ser	TTC Phe	AAG Lys	AAG Lys 530	Tyr	CCT Pro	1698
	GAC Asp	TAC Tyr	GAG Glu 535	TCC Ser	AAG Lys	GGC Gly	ATC Ile	AAG Lys 540	GCT Ala	CAC His	TTC Phe	AAC Asn	CTG Leu 545	TAD qeA	GAG Glu	AGT Ser	1746
30	GGC Gly	GTG Val 550	CTC Leu	AGT Ser	CTA Leu	GAC Asp	AGG Arg 555	GTG Val	GAG Glu	TCT Ser	GTA Val	TTT Phe 560	GAG Glu	ACA Thr	CTG Leu	GTA Val	1794
35					GAA Glu												1842
	ATT Ile	TCC Ser	AGC Ser	CTG Leu	TTT Phe 585	GGA Gly	GGC Gly	GGT Gly	ACC Thr	ACA Thr 590	CCA Pro	GAT Asp	GCC Ala	AAG Lys	GAG Glu 595	AAT Asn	1890
40	GGT Gly	ACT Thr	Asp	ACT Thr 600	GTC Val	CAG Gln	GAG Glu	GAA Glu	GAG Glu 605	GAG Glu	AGC Ser	CCT Pro	GCA Ala	GAG Glu 610	GGG Gly	AGC Ser	1938
4 5	AAG Lys	Asp	GAG Glu 615	CCT Pro	GGG Gly	GAG Glu	Gln	GTG Val 620	GAG Glu	CTC Leu	AAG Lys	Glu	GAA Glu 625	GCT Ala	GAG Glu	GCC Ala	1986
5 0	CCA Pro	GTG Val 630	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	GGC Gly	Ser	CAG Gln 635	CCC Pro	CCA Pro	CCC Pro	Pro	GAA Glu 640	CCT Pro	AAG Lys	GGA Gly	GAT Asp	2034
	GCA Ala 645	ACC Thr	CCT Pro	GAG Glu	Gly	GAA Glu : 650	AAG (Lys .	GCC Ala	ACA Thr	Glu	AAA Lys 655	GAA Glu	AAT Asn	GGG Gly	GAC Asp	AAG Lys 660	2082

						Pro					a Gl					GGC Gly	2130
5					Pro					Lys					Arg	AAG Lys	2178
10				Val					val					Lev		CTG Leu	2226
15	CCI Pro	GAC Asp 710	Leu	CCA Pro	GAG Glu	GAT Asp	Lys 715	Leu	GCT Ala	CAC Glr	TCC Ser	720	Glr	AAA Lys	CTI Leu	CAG Gln	2274
	GAC Asp 725	Leu	ACA Thr	Leu	CGA Arg	GAC Asp 730	Leu	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	Gln	GAA Glu 735	Arg	GAA Glu	Lys	GCT Ala	GCC Ala 740	2322
20						TTC Phe					Gln					CAG Gln	2370
25						GTG Val											2418
						GCA Ala											2466
<i>3G</i>	GCC Ala	ACC Thr 790	ACA Thr	GTG Val	ATG Met	TTG Leu	AAG Lys 795	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	GCT Ala	GAG Glu 800	CTG Leu	AGG Arg	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	2514
35	TGC Cys 805	CAA Gln	GGG Gly	CTG Leu	TTT Phe	TTT Phe 810	CGG Arg	GTA Val	GAG Glu	GAG Glu	CGC Arg 815	AAG Lys	F A Y G	TGG Trp	CCC Pro	GAA Glu 820	2562
						GAT Asp											2610
4 0	AAG Lys							Glu									2658
4 5	GAG Glu	Met	ACA Thr 855	ACG Thr	TTA Leu	GAG Glu	Lys	GTC Val 860	ATC Ile	AAT Asn	GAG Glu	ACC Thr	TGG Trp 865	GCC Ala	TGG Trp	AAG Lys	2706
	AAT Asn	GCA Ala 870	ACT Thr	CTG ·	GCC Ala	Glu	CAG Gln . 875	GCT . Ala :	AAG Lys	CTG Leu	CCC Pro	GCC Ala 880	ACA Thr	GAG Glu	AAG Lys	CCT Pro	2754
50	GTG Val 885				Lys .					Lys					Asp		2802

	GAG GTG CAG TAT CTG CTC AAT AAG GCC AAG TTT ACC AAG CCC CGG CCC Glu Val Gln Tyr Leu Leu Asn Lys Ala Lys Phe Thr Lys Pro Arg Pro 905 910 915	2850
5	CGG CCT AAG GAC AAG AAT GGG ACC CGG GCA GAG CCA CCC CTC AAT GCC Arg Pro Lys Asp Lys Asm Gly Thr Arg Ala Glu Pro Pro Leu Asm Ala 920 925 930	2898
10	AGT GCC AGT GAC CAG GGG GAG AAG GTC ATC CCT CCA GCA GGC CAG ACT Ser Ala Ser Asp Gln Gly Glu Lys Val Ile Pro Pro Ala Gly Gln Thr 935 940 945	2946
15	GAA GAT GCA GAG CCC ATT TCA GAA CCT GAG AAA GTA GAG ACT GGA TCC Glu Asp Ala Glu Pro Ile Ser Glu Pro Glu Lys Val Glu Thr Gly Ser 950 955 960	2994
13	GAG CCA GGA GAC ACT GAG CCT TTG GAG TTA GGA GGT CCT GGA GCA GAA Glu Pro Gly Asp Thr Glu Pro Leu Glu Leu Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Glu 965 970 975 980	3042
20	CCT GAA CAG AAA GAA CAA TCG ACA GGA CAG AAG CGG CCT TTG AAG AAC Pro Glu Gln Lys Glu Gln Ser Thr Gly Gln Lys Arg Pro Leu Lys Asn 985 990 995	3090
<i>25</i>	GAC GAA CTA TAACCCCCAC CTCTGTTTTC CCCATTCATC TCCACCCCCT Asp Glu Leu	3139
25	TCCCCCACCA CTTCTATTTA TTTAACATCG AGGGTTGGGG GAGGGGTTGG TCCTGCCCTC	3199
	GGCTGGAGTT CCTTTCTCAC CCCTGTGATT TGGAGGTGTG GAGAAGGGGA AGGGAGGGAC	3259
30	AGCTCACTGG TTCCTTCTGC AGTACCTCTG TGGTTAAAAA TGGAAACTGT TCTCCTCCCC	3319
	AGCCCCACTC CCTGTTCCCT ACCCATATAG GCCCTAAATT TGGGAAAAAT CACTATTAAT	3379
	TTCTGAATCC TTTGCCTGTG GGTAGGAAGA GAATGGCTGC CAGTGGCTGA TGGGTCCCGG	3439
35	TGATGGGAAG GGTATCAGGT TGCTGGGGAG TTTCCACTCT TCTCTGGTGA TTGTTCCTTC	3499
	CCTCCCTTCC TCTCCCACCA TGCGATGAGC ATCCTTTCAG GCCAGTGTCT GCAGAGCCTC	3559
40	AGTTACCAGG TTTGGTTTCT GAGTGCCTAT CTGTGCTCTT TCCTCCCTCT GCGGGCTTCT	3619
40	CTTGCTCTGA GCCTCCCTTC CCCATTCCCA TGCAGCTCCT TTCCCCCTGG GTTTCCTTGG	3679
	CTTCCTGCAG CAAATTGGGC AGTTCTCTGC CCCTTGCCTA AAAGCCTGTA CCTCTGGATT	3739
45	GGCGGAAGTA AATCTGGAAG GATTCTCACT CGTATTTCCC ACCCCTAGTG GCCAGAGGAG GGAGGGGCAC AGTGAAGAAG GGAGCCCACC ACCTCTCCGA AGAGGAAAGC CACGTAGAGT	3799 3859
	GGAGGGGCAC AGTGAAGAAG GGAGCCCACC ACCTCTCCGA AGAGGAAAGC CACGTAGAGT GGTTGGCATG GGGTGCCAGC ATCGTGCAAG CTCTGTCATA ATCTGCATCT TCCCAGCAGC	3919
	CTGGTACCCC AGGTTCCTGT AACTCCCTGC CTCCTCCTCT CTTCTGCTGT TCTGCTCCTC	3979
EC	CCAGACAGAG CCTTTCCCTC ACCCCTGAC CCCCTGGGCT GACCAAAATG TGCTTTCTAC	4039
	TGTGAGTCCC TATCCCAAGA TCCTGGGGAA AGGAGAGACC ATGGTGTGAA TGTAGAGATG	4099

	CCA	CCT	CCT	CTC	rctg.	AGG	CAGG	CCTG	TG G	ATGA	AGGA	G GA	GGGT	CAGG	GCT	GGCCTT	2	4159
	CTC	TGTO	CAT	CAC	CTG	CTA (GGTT	GGGG	GC C	cccg.	ACCC.	A CC.	ATAC	CTAC	GCC.	TAGGGA	3	4219
5	ccc	GTC	CTCC	AGT	ATTC	CGT (CTGT.	AGCA	GG A	GCTA(gggc	r GC	TGCC	TCAG	CTC	CAAGACA	4	4279
	AGA	ATGA	ACC	TGG	CTGT	rgc A	AGTC.	ATTT	TG T	CTTT'	rccr	r TT	LTTT	TTTT	TGC	CACATTO	3	4339
	GCA	GAGA	ATGG	GAC	CTAAC	GGG 1	rccc	ACCC	CT C	ACCC	CACC	c cc	ACCT	CTTC	TGT	ATGTTTC	3	4399
10	TAA	TCTI	TCA	GTA	GCTG:	rtg /	ATGC'	TGGT	rg g	ACAG	GTTT	g AG	rcaa.	ATTG	TAC	TTTGCTC	:	4459
	CAT	TGTI	TAAT	TGAC	AAA	TG ?	TTTC	LATA	AA A	TATTO	TTT	CT2	AC .					4503
15	(2)	INF	ORMA	MOITA	FOF	R SEC	QID	NO:	3:									
20		(;;	(SEQUAL (A) L (B) T (D) T	ENGT TYPE : TOPOL	H: 9 ami OGY:	999 a ino a : lir	amino acid near	aci									
				QUEN			-			ID N	ro: 3	:						
25	Met 1	Ala	Ala	Thr	Val 5		Arg	Gln	Arg	Pro 10		Arg	Leu	Leu	Суз 15	Trp		
25	Ala	Leu	Val	Ala 20		Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp 25		Leu	Ala	Leu	Ser 30	_	Thr		
30	Leu	Ala	Val 35	Met	Ser	Val	Asp	Leu 40		Ser	Glu	Ser	Met 45		Val	Ala		
	Ile	Val 50	Lys	Pro	Gly	Val	Pro 55		Glu	Ile	Val	Leu 60		Lys	Glu	Ser		
35	Arg 65	Arg	Lys	Thr	Pro	Val 70	Thr	Val	Thr	Leu	Lys 75	Glu	Asn	Glu	Arg	Phe 80		
-	Leu	Gly	Asp	Ser	Ala 85	Ala	Gly	Met	Ala	Ile 90	Lys	Asn	Pro	Lys	Ala 95	Thr		
4 0	Leu	Arg	Tyr	Phe 100	Gln	His	Leu	Leu	Gly 105	Lys	Gln	Ala	Asp	Asn 110	Pro	His		
	Val .	Ala	Leu 115	Tyr	Arg	Ser	Arg -	Phe 120	Pro	Glu	His	Glu	Leu 125	Asr.	Val	Asp		
45	Pro	Gln 130	Arg	Gln	Thr	Val	Arg 135	Phe	Gln	Ile	Ser	Pro 140	Gln	Leu	Gln	Phe		
	Ser 1	Pro	Glu	Glu	Val	Leu 150	Gly	Met	Val	Leu	Asn 155	Tyr	Ser	Arg	Ser	Leu 160		
5C	Ala (Glu	Asp	Phe	Ala 165	Glu	Gln	Pro	Ile	Lys 170	Asp	Ala	Val	Ile	Thr 175	Val		
	Pro 1	Ala		Phe 180	Asn	Gln	Ala	Glu	Arg 185	Arg	Ala	Val	Leu	Gln 190	Ala	Ala		

	Arg	, Met	2 Ala 195	-	/ Let	ı Lys	s Val	Le: 200		ı Let	ı Ile	. Asr	201		. Thi	r Ala
5	Thr	210		Ser	Туг	Gl _}	/ Val		e Arg	g Arg	Lys	220		Asr	. Sei	Thr
	Ala 225		n Asn	Ile	Met	230		Asp) Met	Gly	Ser 235		Ser	The	· Val	. Cys 240
16	Thr	Ile	val	Thr	Tyr 245		Thr	· Val	Lys	250		Glu	Ala	Gly	255	Gln
	Pro	Gln	Leu	Gln 260		Arg	Gly	Val	. Gly 265		Asp	Arg	Thr	Leu 270		Gly
15	Leu	Glu	Met 275		Leu	Arg	Leu	Arg 280		His	Leu	Ala	Lys 285		Phe	Asn
	Glu	Gln 290		ГЛЭ	Gly	Gln	Lys 295		Lys	Asp	Val	Arg 300		Asn	Pro	Arg
20	Ala 305		Ala	Lys	Leu	Leu 310		Glu	Ala	Asn	Arg 315		Lys	Thr	Val	Leu 320
	Ser	Ala	Asn	Ala	Asp 325		Met	Ala	Gln	11e 330	Glu	Gly	Leu	Met	Asp 335	
25	Val	Asp	Phe	Lys 340	Ala	Lys	Val	Thr	Arg 345		Glu	Phe	Glu	Glu 350		Cys
00	Ala	Asp	Leu 355	Phe	Asp	Arg	Val	Pro 360		Pro	Val	Gln	Gln 365	Ala	Leu	Gln
30	Ser	Ala 370	Glu	Met	Ser	Leu	Asp 375	Gln	Ile	Glu	Gln	Val 380	Ile	Leu	Val	Gly
35	Gly 385	Pro	Thr	Arg	Val	Pro 390	Lys	Val	Gln	Glu	Val 395	Leu	Leu	Lys	Pro	Val 400
	Gly	ГÀа	Glu	Glu	Leu 405	Gly	Lys	Asn	Ile	Asn 410	Ala	Asp	Glu	Ala	Ala 415	Ala
40	Met	Gly	Ala	Val 420	Tyr	Gln	Ala	Ala	Ala 425	Leu	Ser	Lys	Ala	Phe 430	Lys	Val
	Lys	Pro	Phe 435	Val	Val	Arg	Asp	Ala 440	Val	Ile	Tyr	Pro	Ile 445	Leu	Val	Glu
45	Phe	Thr 450	Arg	Glu	Val	Glu	Glu 455	Glu	Pro	Gly	Leu	Arg 460	Ser	Leu	Lys	His
	Asn 465	Lys	Arg	Val		Phe 470	Ser	Arg	Met		Pro 475	Tyr	Pro	Gln	Arg	Lys 480
50	Val	Ile	Thr		Asn 485	Arg	Tyr	Ser	His	Asp 490	Phe	Asn	Phe		Ile 495	Asn
	Tyr	Gly		Leu 500	Gly	Phe	Leu	Gly	Pro 505	Glu	Asp	Leu	Arg	Val 510	Phe	Gly

	Sei	c Gl:	. Asn 515		: Thi	Thr	val	Ly:		ı Lys	Gl;	y Val	525		ı Ser	r Phe
5	Lys	5 Lys 530	-	Pro	Asp	э Туг	535		r Ly:	s Gly	/ Ile	540		His	s Phe	Asn
	Let 545		Glu	. Şer	Gly	/ Val		se:	r Let	ı Asp	555		Glu	Sei	r Val	. Phe 560
10	Glu	Thr	Leu	Val	Glu 565	_	Ser	Pro	Glu	570		ı Ser	Thr	Lev	1 Thr 575	Lys
	Leu	Gly	Asn	Th: 580		ser	Ser	Leu	2 Phe 585		Gly	Gly	Thr	590		deV.
15	Ala	Lys	Glu 595	Asn	Gly	Thr	Asp	Ala 600		. Gln	Glu	Glu	605		Ser	Pro
	Ala	Glu 610	_	Ser	Lys	qeA	Glu 615		Ala	Glu	Gln	Gly 620		Leu	Lys	Glu
20	Glu 625		Glu	Ala	Pro	Met 630	Glu	Asp	Thr	Ser	Gln 635		Pro	Pro	Ser	Glu 640
	Pro	Lys	Gly	Asp	Ala 645		Arg	Glu	Gly	Glu 650	Thr	Pro	Asp	Glu	Lys 655	Glu
25	Ser	Gly	Asp	Lys 660	Ser	Glu	Ala	Gln	Lys 665	Pro	Asn	Glu	Lys	Gly 670	Gln	Ala
	Gly	Pro	Glu 675	Gly	Val	Pro	Pro	Ala 680	Pro	Glu	Glu	Glu	Lys 685	Lys	Gln	Lys
30	Pro	Ala 690	Arg	Lys	Gln	ГÀа	Met 695	Val	Glu	Glu	Ile	Gly 700	Val	Glu	Leu	Ala
35	Val 705	Leu	Asp	Leu	Pro	Asp 710	Leu	Pro	Glu	Asp	Glu 715	Leu	Ala	His	Ser	Val 720
35	Gln	Lys	Leu	Glu	Asp 725	Leu	Thr	Leu	Arg	Asp 730	Leu	Glu	Lys	Gln	Glu 735	Arg
4 <i>C</i>	Glu	Lys	Ala	Ala 740	Asn	Ser	Leu	Glu	Ala 745	Phe	Ile	Phe	Glu	Thr 750	Gln	Asp
	Lys	Leu	Tyr 755	Gln	Pro	Glu	Tyr	Gln 760	Glu	Val	Ser	Thr	Glu 765	Glu	Gln	Arg
45	Glu	Glu 770	Ile	Ser		Lys			Ala	Thr	Ser	Thr 780		Leu	Glu	Asp
	Glu 785	Gly	Phe	Gly	Ala	Thr 790	Thr	Val	Met		Lys 795	Asp	Lys	Leu		Glu 800
50	Leu	Arg	Lys		Cys 805	Gln	Gly	Leu	Phe	Phe 810	Arg	Val	Glu	Glu	Arg 815	Arg
	Lys	Trp		Glu . 820	Arg	Leu	Ser		Leu 825	Asp .	Asn	Leu		Asn 830	His	Ser

	Ser Ile Phe Leu Lys Gly Ala Arg Leu Ile Pro Glu Met Asp Gln Ile 835 840 845	
5	Phe Thr Asp Val Glu Met Thr Thr Leu Glu Lys Val Ile Asn Asp Thr 850 855 860	
	Trp Thr Trp Lys Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Glu Gln Ala Lys Leu Pro Ala 855 870 875 880	
10	Thr Glu Lys Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Lys Asp Ile Glu Ala Lys Met Met 885 890 895	
15	Ala Leu Asp Arg Glu Val Gln Tyr Leu Leu Asn Lys Ala Lys Phe Thr 900 905 910	
	Lys Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro Lys Asp Lys Asn Gly Thr Arg Thr Glu Pro 915 920 925	
20	Pro Leu Asn Ala Ser Ala Gly Asp Gln Glu Glu Lys Val Ile Pro Pro 930 935 940	
	Thr Gly Gln Thr Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Ile Leu Glu Pro Asp Lys Glu 945 950 955 960	
25	Gly Leu Gly Thr Glu Ala Ala Asp Ser Glu Pro Leu Glu Leu Gly Gly 965 970 975	
	Pro Gly Ala Glu Ser Glu Gln Ala Glu Gln Thr Ala Gly Gln Lys Arg 980 985 990	
30	Pro Leu Lys Asn Asp Glu Leu 995	
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:	
35	 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 3252 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 	
40	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA	
4 5	(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: CDS (B) LOCATION: 2033199	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:	
	TGAGGATGGA GCAGCGGTCG GGCCGCGGCT CCTAGGGGAG GCAGCGTGCT AGCTTCGGGG	0
50	GCGGGCCAGT AGCGGGAGCG AGGGCCGTAC GGACACCGGT CCCTTCGGCC TTGAAGTTCA 12	
	GGCGCTGAGC TGCCCCCTCG CGCTCGGGGT GGGCCGGAAT CCATTTCTGG GAGTGGGATC 18	٥

	TT	CCAC	CTTC	ATC	AGGG:	ICA (GG CCA rg Pro 10	232
5						Tr					a Va					C CTG p Leu 5	280
10					Asp					l Met			_		ı Gl	C AGT y Ser	328
15				Lys					Lys					Met		ATT	376
			ı Asn					Arg					LThi			TTG Leu	424
20		Glu									_	Ala	_		_	ATC Ile 90	472
25											Gln				_	AAG Lys	520
			TAD qeA													GAA Glu	568
30			CTC Leu 125														616
35			CAG Gln														664
			TCC Ser														712
40			GTG Val	Ile													760
45			CTG Leu					Met									808
<i>50</i>			GAC Asp 205				Thr										856
			ATC .			Thr 1					Met						904

		r Gly					Th:					r Gli				3 AC1 s Thr 250	ن 9	2
5						Glr					ı Il					A TTT y Phe	100	0
10					Gly					Glu					g Glu	G CAC	104	9
15				Leu					Arg					Ala		GAT Asp	1096	6
,3			Glu					Met					Arg			TAA :	1144	4
20		CTT Leu										His					1192	2
25		. GGC . Gly									Ala						1240)
		TTT Phe															1288	
30		CAG Gln															1336	
35		GTG Val 380															1384	
		CTG Leu															1432	
40		GAT Asp															1480	
4 5	AGC Ser	AAA Lys	Ala	TTC Phe 430	AAA Lys	GTG Val	AAG Lys	Pro	TTT Phe 435	GTT Val	GTG Val	CGT Arg	GAT Asp	GCT Ala 440	GTT Val	ATT Ile	1528	
50		CCC Pro					Phe					Glu					1576	
50		CGA Arg 460				His .											1624	

	о ту					va:					n Ar				T GAT s Asp 490	
5					a Asr					ı Gl					r GAG o Glu 5	
10				Phe					ı Lev					s Le	A AAA 1 Lys	1768
1 <i>5</i>			glu					Туг					Se		A GGC s Gly	1816
		Ala					Asp					Lev			A GAC	1864
20	y Val										Asp				GAA Glu 570	1912
25															GGC	1960
	GGT															2008
30	GAG Glu															2056
35	GGG Gly 620															2104
	CCT Pro															2152
40	CCT Pro															2200
45	GAG Glu						Pro									2248
5 <i>C</i>	GAA Glu					Pro										2296
	GGT Gly 700				Ala '					Pro						2344

5	GAG CTG GCC CAT TCC GTG CAG AAA CTT GAG GAC TTG ACC CTG CGA GAC Glu Leu Ala His Ser Val Gln Lys Leu Glu Asp Leu Thr Leu Arg Asp 715 720 725 730	392
	CTT GAA AAG CAG GAG AGG GAG AAA GCT GCC AAC AGC TTA GAA GCT TTT 2. Leu Glu Lys Gln Glu Arg Glu Lys Ala Ala Asn Ser Leu Glu Ala Phe 735 740 745	440
10	Tie Phe Giu Thr Gin Asp Lys Leu Tyr Gin Pro Glu Tyr Gin Glu Val 750 755 760	488
15	Ser Thr Glu Glu Gln Arg Glu Glu Ile Ser Gly Lys Leu Ser Ala Thr 765 770 775	36
	Ser Thr Trp Leu Glu Asp Glu Gly Phe Gly Ala Thr Thr Val Met Leu 780 785 790	84
20	AAG GAC AAG CTG GCT GAG CTG AGA AAG CTG TGC CAA GGG CTG TTT TTT 26 Lys Asp Lys Leu Ala Glu Leu Arg Lys Leu Cys Gln Gly Leu Phe Phe 795 800 805 810	32
25	CGG GTG GAA GAG CGC AGG AAA TGG CCA GAG CGG CTT TCA GCT CTG GAT 268 Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Arg Lys Trp Pro Glu Arg Leu Ser Ala Leu Asp 815 820 825	30
	AAT CTC CTC AAT CAC TCC AGC ATT TTC CTC AAG GGT GCC CGA CTC ATC 272 Asn Leu Leu Asn His Ser Ser Ile Phe Leu Lys Gly Ala Arg Leu Ile 830 835 840	28
30	CCA GAG ATG GAC CAG ATC TTC ACT GAC GTG GAG ATG ACA ACG TTG GAG Pro Glu Met Asp Gln Ile Phe Thr Asp Val Glu Met Thr Thr Leu Glu 845 850 855	6
35	AAA GTC ATC AAT GAC ACC TGG ACC TGG AAG AAT GCA ACC CTG GCC GAG 282. Lys Val Ile Asn Asp Thr Trp Thr Trp Lys Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Glu 860 865 870	4
40	CAG GCC AAG CTT CCT GCC ACA GAG AAA CCC GTG CTG CTT TCA AAA GAC 2872 Gln Ala Lys Leu Pro Ala Thr Glu Lys Pro Val Leu Leu Ser Lys Asp 875 880 885 890	2
	ATC GAG GCC AAA ATG ATG GCC CTG GAC CGG GAG GTG CAG TAT CTA CTC 2920 Ile Glu Ala Lys Met Met Ala Leu Asp Arg Glu Val Gln Tyr Leu Leu 895 900 905)
45	AAT AAG GCC AAG TTT ACT AAA CCC CGG CCA CGG CCC AAG GAC AAG AAT 2968 Asn Lys Ala Lys Phe Thr Lys Pro Arg Pro Arg Pro Lys Asn 910 915 920	
50	GGC ACC CGG ACA GAG CCT CCC CTC AAT GCC AGT GCT GGT GAC CAA GAG Gly Thr Arg Thr Glu Pro Pro Leu Asn Ala Ser Ala Gly Asp Gln Glu 925 930 935	
	GAA AAG GTC ATT CCA CCT ACA GGC CAG ACT GAA GAG GCG AAG GCC ATC Glu Lys Val Ile Pro Pro Thr Gly Gln Thr Glu Glu Ala Lys Ala Ile 940 945 950	

	TTA GAA CCT GAC AAA GAA GGG CTT GGT ACA GAG GCA GAC TCT GAG Leu Glu Pro Asp Lys Glu Gly Leu Gly Thr Glu Ala Ala Asp Ser Glu 955 960 965 970	311
<i>ق</i>	CCT CTG GAA TTA GGA GGT CCT GGT GCA GAA TCT GAA CAG GCA GAG CAG Pro Leu Glu Leu Gly Gly Pro Gly Ala Glu Ser Glu Gln Ala Glu Gln 975 980 985	316
10	ACA GCA GGG CAG AAG CGG CCT TTG AAG AAT GAT GAG CTG TGACCCCGCG Thr Ala Gly Gln Lys Arg Pro Leu Lys Asn Asp Glu Leu 990 995	3209
	CCTCCGCTCC ACTTGCCTCC AGCCCCTTCT CCTACCACCT CTA	3252
15	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:	
20	 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 31 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 	
	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide	
25	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:	
	Leu Ala Val Met Ser Val Asp Leu Gly Ser Glu Ser Met Lys Val Ala 1 5 10 15	
3C	Ile Val Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Glu 20 25 30	
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:	
35	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
40	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic nucleic acid"</pre>	
5	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:	
	AATACGACTC ACTATAGGGA	20
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 7:	
с	(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 7 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single	

	(D) TOPOLOGY: linear	
5	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide	
	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 7:	
10	Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu 1 5	
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 8:	
15	 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 	
20	<pre>(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic nucleic acid"</pre>	
25	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: - (B) LOCATION:6 (D) OTHER INFORMATION:/note= "N at position 6 is an inosine residue."</pre>	
30	<pre>(ix) FEATURE: (A) NAME/KEY: - (B) LOCATION:9 (D) OTHER INFORMATION:/note= "N at position 9 is an inosine residue."</pre>	
35	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 8:	
	AARCCNGGNG TNCCNATGGA	20
	(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 9:	
40	 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 13 amino acids (B) TYPE: amino acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear 	
45	(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: peptide	
50	(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 9:	
	Lys Pro Gly Val Pro Met Glu Ile Val Leu Asn Lys Glu 1 5 10	

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic nucleic acid" (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11: (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:		(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 10:	
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(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 11: (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic nucleic acid" (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11: (2) (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12: (1) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: (xi) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (xii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xii) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: (Xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:	10	1==,	
20 (A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs (B) TTPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: single (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic nucleic acid" (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11: (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11: (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDENNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: GAAAGAAGAT GACATGGGAG ACTICATITT GTTCTGTACT AAGAAAAATT CTTCTGCCTT GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG 120 TCCACTCAGG GTTAAAATGGA TTAAAGGGCGG TGCAAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240	15	GCACCCTTGA GGAAAATGCT	20
(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: /desc = "synthetic nucleic acid" (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 11: CCCAGAAGCC CAATGAGAAG (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: GAAAGAAGTA GACATGGGAG ACTICATTTT GTTCTGTACT AAGAAAAAATT CTTCTGCCTT 60 GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG 120 TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240	20	(A) LENGTH: 20 base pairs(B) TYPE: nucleic acid(C) STRANDEDNESS: single	
CCCAGAAGCC CAATGAGAAG (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 12: (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: GAAAGAAGTA GACATGGGAG ACTICATITT GTTCTGTACT AAGAAAAATT CTTCTGCCTT GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG 120 TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240	25		
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS: (A) LENGTH: 2861 base pairs (B) TYPE: nucleic acid (C) STRANDEDNESS: double (D) TOPOLOGY: linear (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: DNA (genomic) (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12: GAAAGAAGTA GACATGGGAG ACTICATITT GTTCTGTACT AAGAAAAATT CTTCTGCCTT 60 GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG 120 TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240	30	CCCAGAAGCC CAATGAGAAG	20
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GAAAGAAGTA GACATGGGAG ACTTCATTT GTTCTGTACT AAGAAAAATT CTTCTGCCTT 60 GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG 120 TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240	40	·····	
GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG 120 TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240		(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 12:	
TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT 180 GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240	45	GAAAGAAGTA GACATGGGAG ACTTCATTTT GTTCTGTACT AAGAAAAATT CTTCTGCCTT	60
GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC 240		GGGATGCTGT TGATCTATGA CCTTACCCCC AACCCTGTGC TCTCTGAAAC ATGTGCTGTG	120
		TCCACTCAGG GTTAAATGGA TTAAGGGCGG TGCAAGATGT GCTTTGTTAA ACAGATGCTT	180
AAACACTGCG GAAGGCCACA GGGTCCTCTG CCTAGGAAAG CCAGAGACCT TTGTTCACTT 300	EC	GAAGGCAGCA TGCTCGTTAG GAGTCATCAC CACTCCCTAA TCTCAAGTAC CCAGGGACAC	240
		AAACACTGCG GAAGGCCACA GGGTCCTCTG CCTAGGAAAG CCAGAGACCT TTGTTCACTT	300

GTTTATCTG	TGACCTTCC	C TCCACTATT	G TCCTATGACO	CTGCCAAAT	CCCCTCTGCC	360
AGAAACACCC	AAGAATGAT	AATAAAAA	SAAAAAAA A	AAAAAGGAAG	B AATAGACTCT	420
CTCTGGGACT	GCCAATAAT	TTTCCTTCT	a agcatagaca	CCGGACCACT	CTCCACCTAA	480
GCATCACGA	AAATGTAGAG	AAAGGAAGA	G CTAAGAGCTC	CTTAAACAAC	TTCAGGCTTG	540
ACACAACCCT	GGCCCTGAC	A GCCAGGGTC	r tcaagcgggc	: CTTTCTGTGA	AGGGTGGCCA	600
GGCATCAACT	TAGTAGGAG	GAAAACAGA	r GACTTATTTC	CATCCACACI	TAAGGAAAAT	660
GCAGTCTCCA	AGGACTGCGT	ACATTTCTT	TTCGAGAAGG	AGTCTCGCTG	TTGTCGCCCA	720
GGCTGGAGTG	CAGTGGCGC	GTCTGGGCT	ACAGCAACCT	CTGCCTCCCG	GATTCAAGCA	780
ATTCTCCTGC	CTCAGCCTCG	TGAGTAGCT	GGATTACAGG	CACCCGCCAC	CACGCCTGGC	840
TAATTTTTGT	AGTTTTGGTA	GAGACGGGGT	TTCACCATGT	TGGCCAGGCT	GGTCTCGAAC	900
TCCTGACCTC	CAGTGATTCG	CCCGCCTTGG	CCTCCCAAAA	TGCTGGGATT	ACAGGCGTGA	960
GCCACCGCGC	CCGGGCGACT	GCGCACATTI	CTATGGAGCT	GTAAGTTAAA	AGAGAAGGCA	1020
GTGAGGTGCT	TCTGTCATTC	TATGACAGAA	ACAGCTAAAG	AGTAGAGAAA	TGTTCACAAG	1080
ATTTAATAGA	ACAGAAATAG	GAGAAGGTGC	ACACAAGCTC	AACCAACTAT	AGCCTCACAA	1140
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TGGGGCTTAA	CCTAAGAAAT	CCTGGCCAGA	TTCTGCGACG	AATGCATCGG	TTATCTCTGA	1260
CCCATCAGCA	AACATCTTTT	TCTGTGGCTT	CAGTTTCCTC	AGTAAAACAG	AGGGGGTTGC	1320
GACGGACTCA	GTCCGAGGCA	CAGCCATTCT	CCAACGTCTA	TCCAAAGCCT	AGGGCACCTC	1380
AATACTAACC	GGCAGGCCAG	CGCCCCCTCC	GCGGGGCTGC	GGACAGGACG	CCTGTTATTC	1440
CATTCCTCGG	CCGGGCTCTA	CAGGTGACCG	GAAGAAGAGC	CCCGAGTGCG	GGACTGCAGT	1500
GCGCCCGACC	TGCTCTAGGC	GCAGGTCACT	CCCGAACCCC	GGCAGCAAAG	CATCCAGCGC	1560
CGGAAAAGGT	CCCGCGGTCG	cccceeecc	GGCGCTGGGG	aggaaggagt	GGAGCGCGCT	1620
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GGTCCAATGA	GTACGCGCGC	CGGGGCGGCG	GGGCGGGC	CGGGCGCGCA	GCGCAGGGCC	1800
GGGCGGCCGA	GGCTCCAATG	AGCGCCCGCC	GCGTCCGGGG	CCGGCTGGTG	CGCGAGACGC	1860
CGCCGAGAGG	TTGGTGGCTA	ATGTAACAGT	TTGCAAACCG	agaggagttg	TGAAGGGCGC	1920
GGGTGGGGG	CGCTGCCGGC	CTCGTGGGTA	CGTTCGTGCC	GCGTCTGTCC	CAGAGCTGGG	1980
GCCGCAGGAG	CGGAGGCAAG	AGGTAGCGGG	GGTGGATGGA	GGTGCGGGCC	GGCCACCCCT	2040
CCTAGGGGAG	ACAGCGTGCG	AGCTCCGGGG	GCGGGTCGGG	AGCGCAAGGG	AGGGCCGCGC	2100

	GGACGCCGGG	CGCTCGGCCT	CGCACCGGGG	GGCACGCAGC	TCGGCCCCCG	GTCTGTCCCC	2160
5	ACTTGCTGGG	GCGGGCCGGG	ATCCGTTTCC	GGGAGTGGGA	GCCGCCGCCT	TCGTCAGGTG	2220
	GGGTTTAGGT	GAACACCGGG	TAACGGCTAC	CCGCCGGGCG	GGGAACCTTA	CCGCCCCTGG	2280
	CACTGCGTCT	GTGGGCACAG	CGGGGCCGGG	GAGTGAGCTG	GGAAAGGGGA	GGGGGCGGGA	2340
10	CAACCCGCAG	GGATGCCGAG	GAGGAGATAG	GCCTTTCCTT	CATCCTAGCT	ACCCCCAACG	2400
	TCATTACCTT	TCTCTTCCCG	TCCAGGCCCA	GCTGGCTTTC	CCCGTCAGCG	GGGGAGCTCC	2460
15	AGGTGTGGGG	AGGTGGTTGA	GCCCTGGGCG	GGGATCCCTG	GCCGCACCCC	AGGTGTCTGA	2520
	CAACAGGCAC	AGTGCTGCGG	TGCGCCACTC	ACTGCCTGTG	TGGTGGACAA	AAGGCTCGGG	2580
	TCTCCTTTCT	CTTGTCCTGT	TAGCTTCTCT	GTTTAGGGAT	GTGGCAAAGC	CGAGGACCCA	2640
20	TGCTCTTTCA	CTTGGGCCTT	TGTGTGGGCG	CTGCTGGGAT	GATTAGAGAA	TGGTTTGTAC	2700
	CCATCAGGAG	GGAGAAGGGG	AGAAGTAGGC	TGATCTGCCC	TGGGTAAGAA	TGAAGTAGAT	2760
25	ATGAATCTTA	CAGCCTCTCC	GTTCTGGGAT	GTGATTCTGT	CTCCTTCACT	CCGGGTATCC	2820
	AGTTTTAAGT	GTTTTCTTTC	TTCGCCTCCC	CCAGGGGCAC	T		2861

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Claims

- 1. A polynucleotide encoding an ORP150 polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:1 or a fragment of the polypeptide;
 - (b) polynucleotides comprising the coding region of the nucleotide sequence as shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or a fragment thereof;
 - (c) polynucleotides encoding the polypeptide having the amino acid sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:3 or a fragment of the polypeptide;
 - (d) polynucleotides comprising the coding region of the nucleotide sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:4 or a fragment thereof;
 - (e) polynucleotides encoding an ORP150 polypeptide which differs from the polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of (a) or (c) due to deletion(s), addition(s), insertion(s) and/or substitutions(s) of one or more amino acid residues; and
 - (f) polynucleotides the complementary strand of which hybridizes to a polynucleotide of any one of (a) to (e) and which encode an ORP150 polypeptide;
- ${\it sc}$ and the complementary strand of such a polynucleotide.
 - 2. The polynucleotide of claim 1 which is DNA.
 - 3. The polynucleotide of claim 2 which is genomic DNA.
 - 4. The polynucleotide of claim 1 which is RNA.
 - 5. A vector comprising the polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4.

- 6. The vector of claim 5, in which the polynucleotide is operatively linked to regulatory elements which allow for expression in prokaryotic or eukaryotic host cells.
- 7. A host cell transformed and genetically engineered with a polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4 or with a vector of claim 5 or 6.
 - 8. A process for the preparation of an ORP150 polypeptide comprising culturing the host cell of claim 7 and recovering the polypeptide from the cells and/or the culture medium.
- 10 9. A polypeptide encoded by the polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4 or obtainable by the process of claim 8.
 - 10. An antibody or fragment thereof which specifically recognizes the polypeptide of claim 9.
 - 11. A nucleic acid molecule which specifically hybridizes to a polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4.
 - 12. A pharmaceutical composition comprising a polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4, the polypeptide of claim 9, the antibody of claim 10 and/or the nucleic acid molecule of claim 11 and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 20 13. A diagnostic composition comprising a polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4, the polypeptide of claim 9, the antibody of claim 10 and/or the nucleic acid molecule of claim 11.
 - 14. Use of the polynucleotide of any one of claims 1 to 4, the polypeptide of claim 9, the antibody of claim 10 or the nucleic acid molecule of claim 11 for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment of ischemic diseases.
 - 15. A nucleic acid molecule having promoter activity and being able to promote transcription in cells when exposed to hypoxia selected from the group consisting of:
 - (a) polynucleotides comprising the nucleotide sequence as depicted in SEQ ID NO:12 or a fragment thereof;
 - (b) polynucleotides hybridizing with the polynucleotide of (a).

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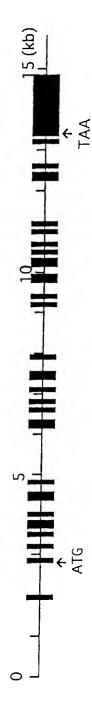
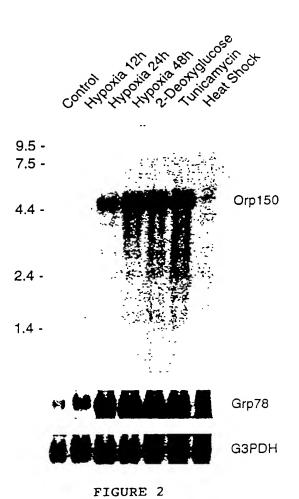


FIGURE 1



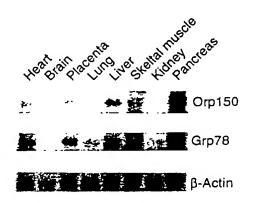


FIGURE 3